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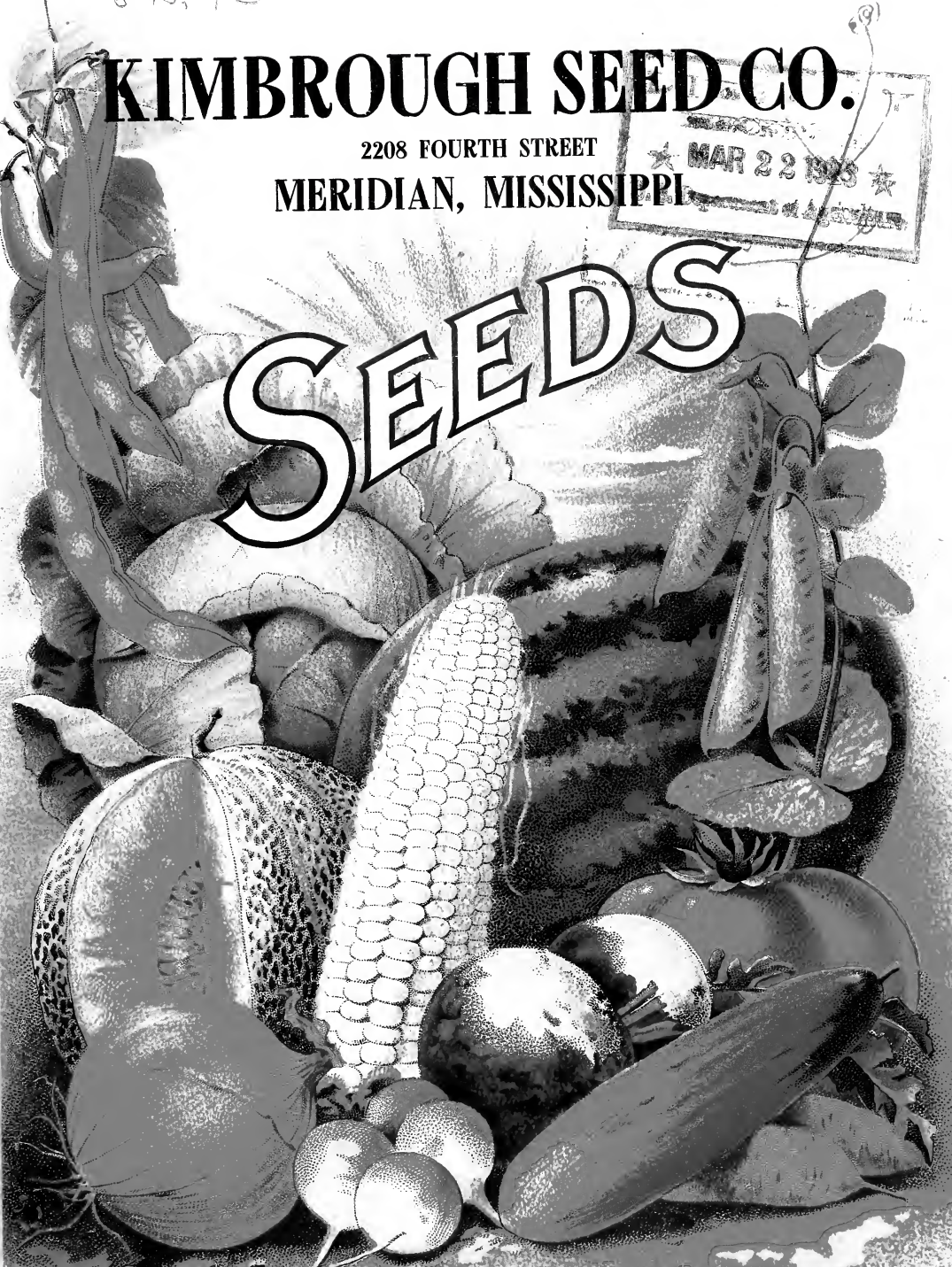
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KIMBROUGH SEED CO.

2208 FOURTH STREET
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI



SEEDS



1916

CATALOGUE

1916

MERIDIAN, MISS.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date.....

Check or Draft, \$.....

P. O. Order, . \$_____

Express Order, \$.....

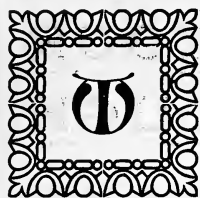
Cash, . . . \$_____

Stamps, . . . \$.....

Total, . . \$_____

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WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



WE TAKE pleasure in handing you our Seed Catalogue for 1916. In it we have endeavored to offer everything of merit that is best adapted to this locality and we have striven to omit the things which repeated tests have shown to possess no value. It is our greatest desire to do our part in the upbuilding of this great Southland of ours, than which there is no better land in the world. With this as our ideal, we are using every possible effort in the selection of our seed, and feel amply justified in saying that all of our seed are of the very best and purest to be found, but at the same time there being so many things beyond the control of man that spoil the best seeds and cause poor crops, that it is impossible to guarantee seeds.

We exercise the greatest of care to have all seeds true to name, pure and reliable, but we sell no seeds with warranty, expressed or implied, and are not responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seed on these terms they must be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

Prices of seeds vary so that we cannot always quote a firm price in our catalogue. We will quote market prices upon request and always give our customers the benefit of the very lowest possible price that we can afford under market conditions.

Let us have your orders, no matter how small. We will appreciate them and they will have our most careful attention. All seeds shipped out on the same day order is received.

If any of our friends and customers have any suggestions as to how we can better serve you, or that will help us in our business, we will appreciate your telling us either in person or by letter.

If you have good success with seeds bought from us, a letter to this effect will help us a great deal. Tell your friends about it also.

Accept in advance our hearty thanks for any business that you may send our way.

KIMBROUGH SEED COMPANY,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

WHEN YOU ORDER YOUR SEED FROM KIMBROUGH YOU KNOW THEY ARE GOOD

Kimrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name and Quality

REMEMBER, THERE IS NO ORDER SMALL OR LARGE
THAT IS NOT WELCOME AT

KIMBROUGH'S

HOW TO ORDER FEED

USE attached Order Blank, write name and address plainly and give shipping directions. When not specified, we will use our own judgment as to how to ship. Include enough in remittance to pay postage charges on all orders, or we will send by freight or express C. O. D. Remittances may be sent by Postoffice Order, Express Order, Bank Draft, Cash in Registered Letter, or you may send stamps if the order does not exceed one dollar.

KIMBROUGH SEED COMPANY, Meridian, Mississippi

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimrough You Know
They Are Good

ASPARAGUS

Kimrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

Asperge (Fr.) ; Spargel (Ger.)

Green Globe Artichoke. Sow one ounce for sixty feet of drill. Sow in March or April, in rows one foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of two feet. Set the plants in rows from three to four feet apart, and two feet in the rows, spreading out the roots, and covering from six to eight inches. On the approach of winter, cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Columbian Mammoth White. A new and entirely distinct variety that produces shoots that are white, and remain white as long as fit for use.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety, of large size, tender and of excellent quality.

Palmetto. It is of very large size, even and regular in growth and appearance. It is a very early sort, and immensely productive and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Two Years Are Gained if Roots Are Planted.

Columbian Mammoth White. 2-year-old roots.

Conover's Colossal. 2-year-old roots.

Barr's Mammoth. 2-year-old roots.

Palmetto. 2-year-old roots.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equalled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

BROCCOLI

One ounce of Seeds to 100 Yards of Row

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller.

Large Early White. Large white head, resembling Cauliflower.

ARTICHOKE

The Globe Artichoke is cultivated for its flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus. Plants set in any good soil, with slight covering in winter, will remain in bearing several years.

Large Green Globe. The standard variety.

Jerusalem. This variety is not produced from seed, but is cultivated for its tubers, which are especially valuable for stock feeding.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

BEANS

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

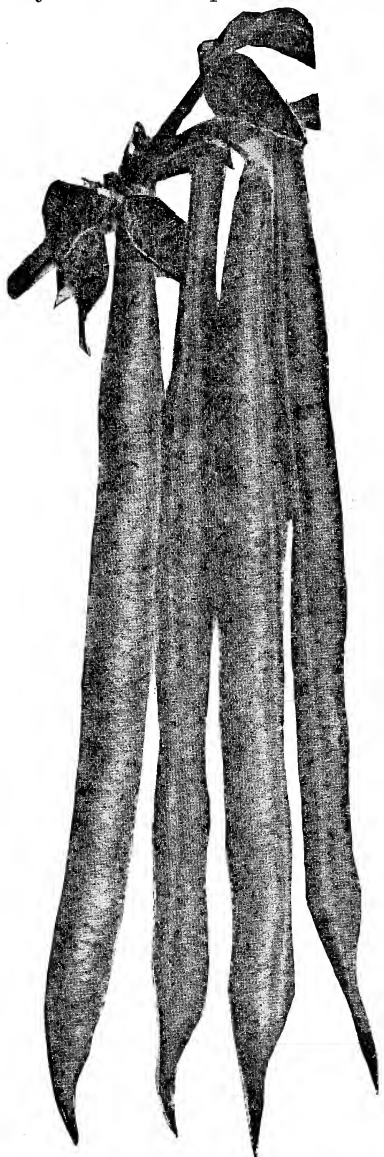
(DWARF OR BUSH)

BEAN CROP ALMOST TOTAL FAILURE—IMPOSSIBLE TO QUOTE FIRM PRICES—Write for Price on Large Quantities

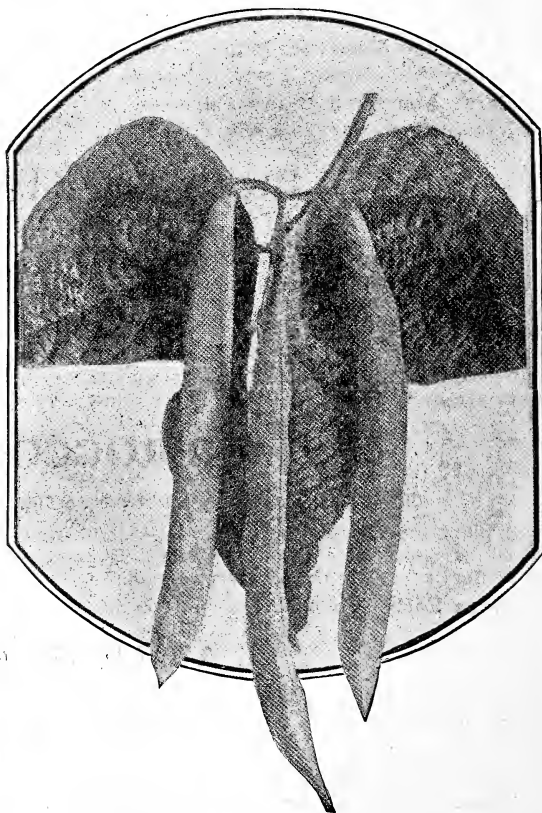
CULTURE.—Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop two beans every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much.

August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches. One quart to 150 feet of drill. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to acre.

Black Valentine.—This excellent variety is a great improvement over the old standard Early Red Valentine, being one-third longer than that variety with pods perfectly round and straight, and of excellent quality. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable for both early and late planting and is extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frost, is an excellent shipper, a large yielder and of very handsome appearance. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.



BLACK VALENTINE



BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD
(For description, see next page.)

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to an edible condition in 42 days, about four days earlier than Valentine. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless, absolutely so, this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among table beans, while the early maturity is of great merit. This stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

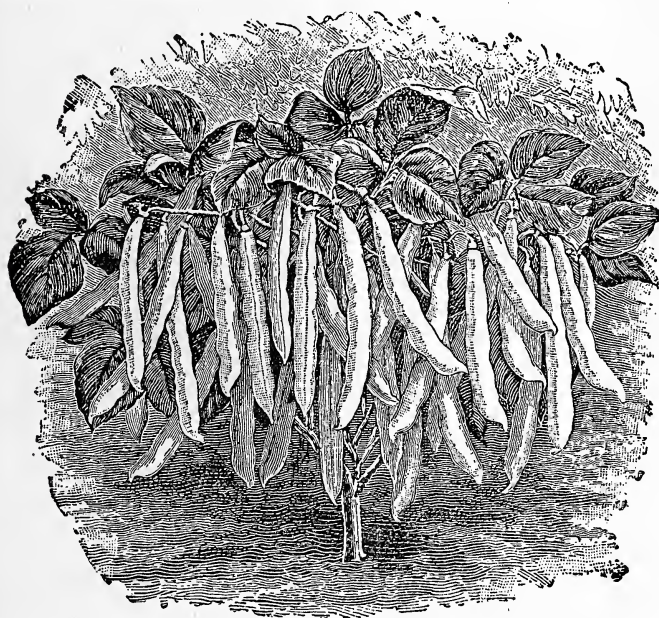
Extra Early Red Valentine. Hardy, pods light green and semi-transparent, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in an edible condition; 46 days from planting to first picking. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

Giant Stringless. A very hardy, stocky vine, pods long, round and green in color, of exceptionally fine quality and stringless throughout its entire growth. About a week earlier than Red Valentine and much more prolific. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

Extra Early Refugee. Very much earlier than the Old Style Refugee, or 1000 to 1, being fit to eat in 48 days from planting. More dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender, and of excellent quality, suitable for table use, canning or pickling. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1. The vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves, very late and bear long cylindrical green pods of excellent quality, Highly esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. (Green Pods). Extra early, very hardy, pods are long, straight and handsome, a fine shipper. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.



WEBBER WAX

color, making it one of the best for cooking in a dry state. Pods are long, meaty, flat in shape, and of a beautiful yellow color and fair quality. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. An excellent Wax Bean in every respect. Rust-Proof, tender, thick, flat pods of very good quality. Very little string in early stages, developing a little when nearing maturity. Fit for table use 47 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; Pt. 15c; Qt., 25c.

BUSH BEANS

Wax Pods

Webber Wax. A new Wax Bean of distinct character. This bean has been in the hands of a few Chicago gardeners for some years back. The vine is strong, holding the pods well up. The pods are of an exceedingly bright yellow color, handsomer in this respect than any other wax bean; in shape they resemble Wardwell's wax, but are rounder and more meaty. The color of the seed is yellow. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

Davis White Wax. This bean is adapted alike for the canner, market gardener, shipper or amateur. The dry bean is large, kidney shaped, and white in

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

Golden Wax. The old standard wax sort. Productive and early with yellow semi-rounds pods of good quality, ready to pick 49 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

Improved Golden Wax. Rust-proof, an improvement on the old style Golden Wax. Pod is semi-round, yellow, of good quality and has no string. Ready for picking 47 days from planting. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 25c; Qt., 50c.

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES

Burpee's. The only bush form of the true, luscious large lima. It is pronounced by all good judges as unquestionably the real bush lima. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

Dreer's. The true bush form of the chubby Dreer's or Potato Lima. The pods are heavy and thick. It is quite productive and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

Henderson's. This is a bush form of the small Seiva pole bean. It is the original bush form of the pole beans. It is the most productive of any, and on the whole is a vegetable of great merit. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

New Wonder. This gives the largest and best returns—a big crop from a small space—and is a decided improvement on the original type of Burpee's Bush Lima. The beans are of flat shape and fully equal in flavor to the famous Dreer's Bush Lima, so well and favorably known. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

Fordhook Bush Lima. Vines strong, erect and true Bush Lima growth. Foliage heavy and very dark green in color. The stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks. The pods resemble Dreer's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size and contain from three to five beans to the pod. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder Wax. A novelty of recent introduction, possessing all the qualities of its green-pod namesake. The long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snaps. The matured pods are often eight to nine inches in length. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean well adapted to our Southern latitudes. Its very large, golden yellow pods are certainly handsome in appearance, and are unexcelled in quality by any wax podded bean of its class. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Cut Short, or Cornfield. Very popular throughout the South for planting in corn. Pods fleshy and of good quality. A good and uniform yielder and well-liked wherever grown. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Lazy Wife. One of the most productive and easily gathered of the Pole Beans, hence its very discourteous name. A most excellent bean for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Dutch Case Knife. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well and excellent for a corn hill bean; leaves large, crumpled and pods very long, flat, green in color, becoming creamy white later. Beans broad kidney shaped, flat and white in color. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Fat Horse, or White Creaseback. One of the Earliest and at the same time one of the most productive of pole beans, bearing round fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

King of the Garden Lima. A vigorous grower and very prolific. Pods are from five to eight inches long. On account of its immense pods, it is a favorite with many of the market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

Sieva, or Small Lima. The best Pole Lima Bean for the South. It is the earliest of all Pole Limas. Grows quickly, immensely productive and bears continuously throughout the season. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 15c; Qt., 30c.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder. This superb pole snap bean is known under all three of these names. It is a most profitable pole, green, snap bean for you to plant any time from March to August. Bears in sixty to seventy days from planting, and if closely picked will continue until frost. Pods are round, green and grow 6 to 12 inches long. Well rounded out, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck having often been picked from a single vine. If you have grown it before, you need not be told its value. If you have never grown it, plant, at least, a few of them this year, for you will certainly be pleased. Here in the South with our long growing seasons, pole beans like this are very profitable. The genuine variety of this will pay you well, but look out for the seed of the short, tough, shucky, Southern Prolific that is so often sold under these names in recent years. In appearance of the seed it is almost identical, and the Southern Prolific is not worth planting if you want good quality in your beans. Pkt., 5c; Pt., 20c; Qt., 35c.

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

BEETS

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

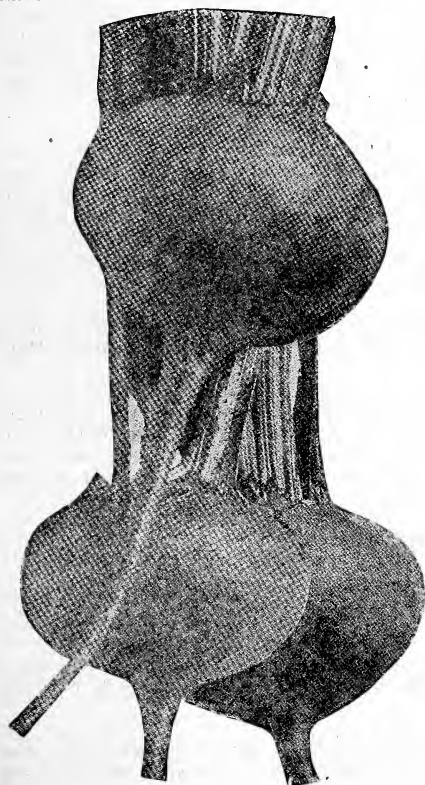
CULTURE.—Little art is necessary for the cultivation of this vegetable. One grand essential for an early crop is to dip or plow deep and manure well, and sow as early in the spring as the soil will admit of working; draw drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; sow the seeds thinly, cover them thinly and rake finely; before raking sow a sprinkling broadcast of early radish seed, as they will be fit for pulling before the Beets are ready for thinning, which will be in about four weeks; as soon as the Beets have formed a few leaves thin them out to three inches apart, allowing the strongest

plants to remain. For a winter crop sow late in spring or early summer; on the approach of frost take up the roots and cut the leaves off to about two inches of the crown, store them in pits secure from frost, or in a cool, dry cellar, covered with earth or sand. The seeds will always vegetate much sooner by soaking them in water six to twelve hours before sowing. The young plants can be successfully transplanted during moist weather. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; ten pounds to the acre.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet. Best for Home, Market or Canner. Careful comparisons with all the prominent varieties on the market in this country and in Europe prove that the Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet is the finest main crop all-purpose Beet in cultivation. For the home garden it is especially desirable on account of its exquisite quality, being sweet, tender and fine grained, without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency.

For market gardeners Detroit Dark Red is the best main crop sort known. It is unusually attractive on the market, being of perfect form, deep crimson color and small, neat tap roots. The tops are small and grow upright, so that one-third more bunches can be grown on an acre. Whether for bunching or for late market, there is no more useful sort for gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. Excellent for the first early crop. Very early, with very small tap-root, flesh dark red, hard, crisp and tender when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

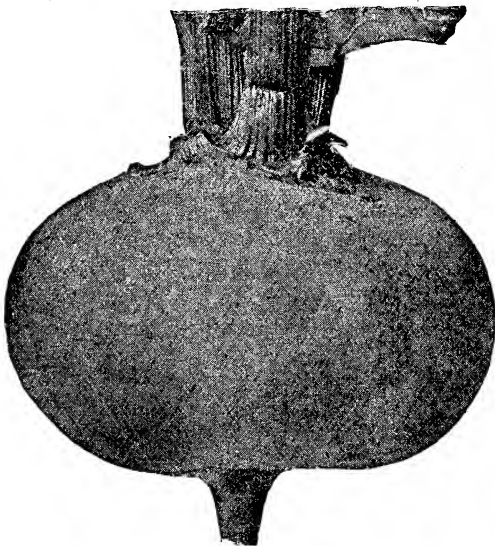


DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET

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Improved Early Blood Turnip. An extra selected, smooth dark red beet of uniform size and first-class quality. One of the best for main crop, also for sowing in May or June to make late beets for storing for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Lentz. A strain of Blood Turnip Beet. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, and it has a fine turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

Crosby's Egyptian. This variety resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. The stock we offer is of a distinct vermilion color, which is very attractive, not only in the beets as pulled, but after they have been cooked. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of better quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Extra Early Eclipse. The Eclipse is a very round uniform shaped Beet which is practically as early as the Early Flat Egyptian, and in addition is of much better quality. Color is glossy red. It is especially popular as a family Beet, because of the sweetness and tenderness of the bulbs, and also because for greens the foliage, seems to be tenderer and richer than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Long Dark Blood. A standard late variety of very good quality which keeps well through the winter. Root smooth,

rather slender, growing largely underground, with few or no side roots and when mature about eight or ten inches in length, sometimes longer when grown in deep, well-dug and well-manured soil. Exterior color very dark purple, almost black; flesh dark red, tender and sweet. An excellent sort for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Half Long Dark Blood. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender. Excellent to slice for pickles. It retains its good quality longer than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale Beet. A variety of beet grown exclusively for its large, juicy, tender, light colored leaves and leaf stalks, which are much superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the broad, flat, wax-like leaf stems are cooked or pickled. This variety is worthy of a place in every garden. Known also as Silver or Spinach Beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

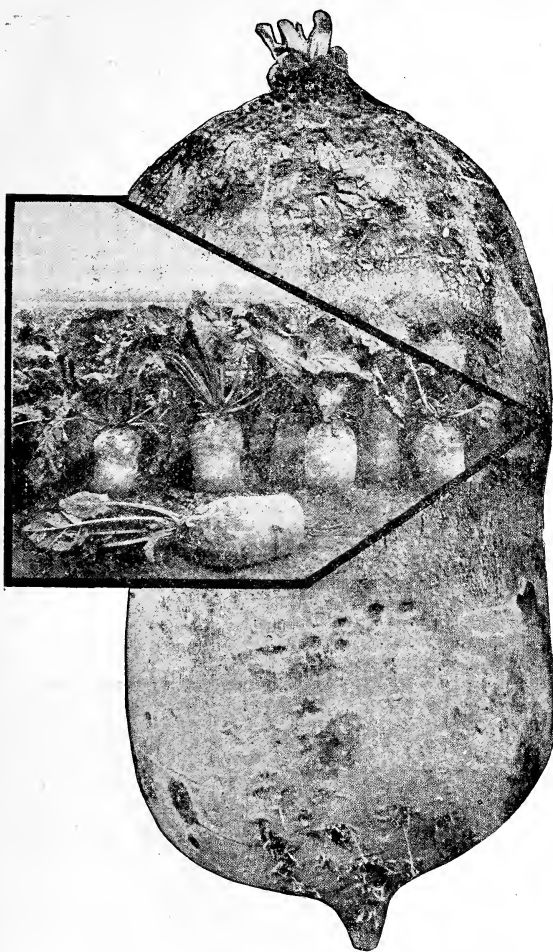
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This vegetable is used in the fall and early winter and by some considered more tender and delicious than any cabbage. The plant resembles the cabbage, the edible part being the numerous very small heads or sprouts an inch or two in diameter formed on the stalk at each leaf joint. The culture is the same in all essentials as for cabbage, except the leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow.

Improved Half Dwarf. Probably the most useful variety, plants growing one and one-half to three feet high, very hardy and giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEEDING



GOLDEN TANKARD STOCK BEET

Root crops are highly valuable to the Southern farmer. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as they are very nutritious and fattening, and improve the health and condition of the stock, and also the quality and quantity of the milk. They yield enormously, and can be grown at a trifling cost from our highly reselected imported seed. Mangels and Sugar Beets are a necessity, and the tremendous increasing demand from all sections of the South is the best evidence that these people are awakening to the vital importance of planting root crops for cattle feed. Every one who keeps even one cow should grow a patch of either Mangels or Sugar Beets. A trial will prove to you the phenomenal yields which they produce.

Golden Tankard. Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequalled for feeding stock. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 45c.

Improved Mammoth Long Red. The largest and most productive variety. Immense crops can be grown from it. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. Good for making sugar, also stock feeding. A hardy and productive sort. Yields fourteen to sixteen tons per acre, and contains about 16 per cent. of sugar. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

For 25c you may select seven packages of the following;

For 50c you may select fifteen packages of the following;

For \$1.00 you may select thirty-two packages of the following:

All varieties of Radish, Turnip, Beet, Tomato, Lettuce, Cucumber, Watermelon, Canteloupe, Musk Melon, Sweet Corn, Parsley, Spinach, Carrot, Pepper, Mustard, Beans, Okra, Six-Weeks Peas, English Peas, Parsnip Cabbage, or any kind of Flower Seed.

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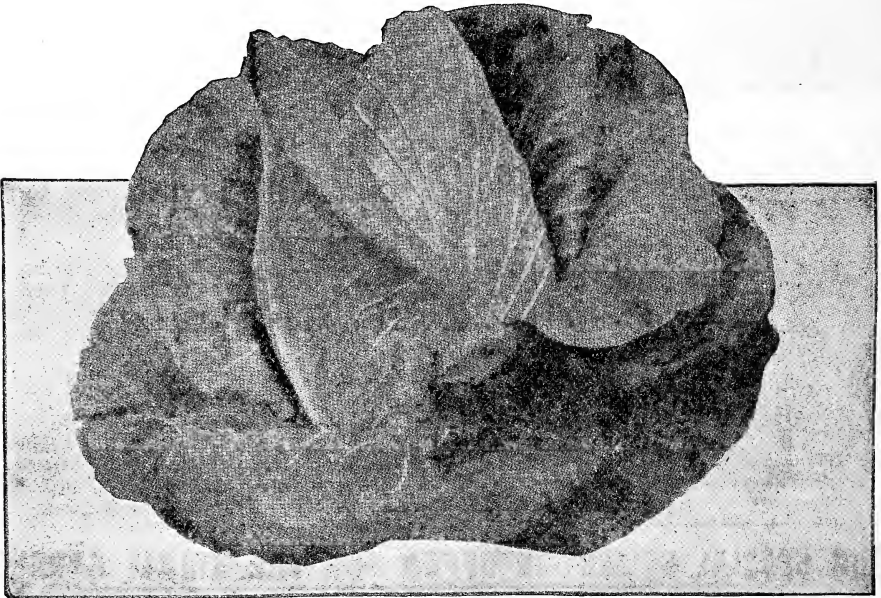
CABBAGE

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
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CULTURE.—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over, either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession, sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For WINTER CABBAGE sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August. to head up during the late fall and winter. FALL SOWINGS, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier, they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer, and work frequently and deeply.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, use Slug Shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm, apply Slug Shot. Mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water is used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed.

FIRST EARLY SORTS



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

Early Jersey Wakefield. The earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardness, not only to resist cold but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood for profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care; there is none better and there are few as good. Plant compact and erect or very slightly spreading, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval and light green. Stem short. Heads of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality. The habit of growth and hardness make it most desirable for early planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.



COPENHAGEN MARKET

broad at the base. The seed we offer can be depended on to produce uniformly fine, marketable heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Copenhagen Market. The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. Head exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. Plant vigorous but compact with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth. Leaves medium light green nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. A most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being fully as solid but less pointed and considerably larger. Leaves rather large, smooth and comparatively thick. Exceedingly hardy and on account of its earliness and size of head with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield. Plant medium sized, slightly spreading; head pointed but very

CABBAGE—SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS

All Head Early. The plant of this excellent sort is compact, with few outer leaves which are smooth and rather thick; stem short. Head very large for so early a variety, very solid, flat but very deep and uniform in size and shape. Well adapted for kraut. By planting late it can be used also as a winter cabbage. Our strain is of special value. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best of the second early sorts, very hardy and sure heading. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth and peculiar texture of its short, thick, rich dark green leaves, the variety seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than most other sorts. Head of medium size, sharply pointed, very hard and of good quality. Leaves covered with bluish white bloom. Keeps well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other second early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Continued experience confirms our belief that this is a most valuable second early sort: The plant is short stemmed, upright and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Head large, nearly round or slightly flattened, very solid and uniform in size and shape, maturing with early summer. Practically every plant will form a good, solid head which will mature much earlier than the Late Flat Dutch or other sorts usually grown for market and shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons. One of the largest and most desirable of the second early sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading, with few outer leaves which are large and smooth. Head very large for so early a variety, nearly round or somewhat flattened, very solid and of the best quality. Adapted for autumn as well as early summer use, and considered one of the most desirable for kraut. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather, remaining an exceptionally long time in condition for use. Sometimes sold as Vandergaw. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

Henderson's Early Summer. An excellent, second early cabbage. The plant is strong growing with numerous but not large, rather spreading outer leaves which are somewhat frilled; stem rather short. The head is of medium size, round, somewhat flattened and keeps longer without bursting than most early sorts. Valuable for home garden and market and well adapted for kraut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

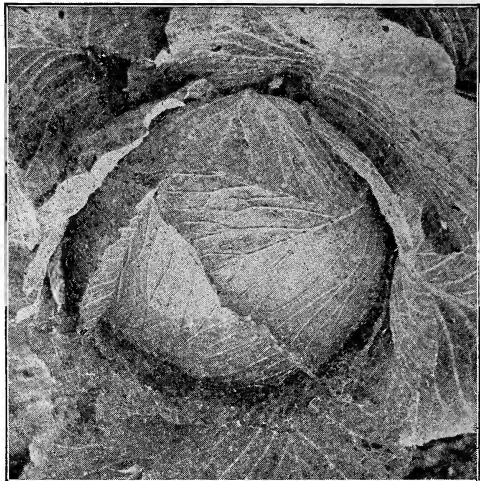
Glory of Enkhuizen. This is an excellent mid-summer variety. It comes in about a week earlier than All Seasons, makes a nice large head, has few outer leaves and can be planted close. Our tests show it to be worthy of a place among the new varieties of merit and we can recommend it as a good addition to the list. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Henderson's Succession. A splendid sort, whether grown for medium early, midsummer or late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

Early Drumhead. This popular variety follows the Faultless in heading and is one of the most valuable varieties grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Faultless Cabbage. The favorite second early cabbage. The product of this seed outsells any other second early cabbage. It can be marketed in the early summer, during midsummer, in the fall and early winter, making it the best all purpose variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Early Spring Cabbage. The earliest flat head, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield. Yields more than the early pointed heads. Solid, uniform and finely grained heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

CABBAGE—LATE OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS

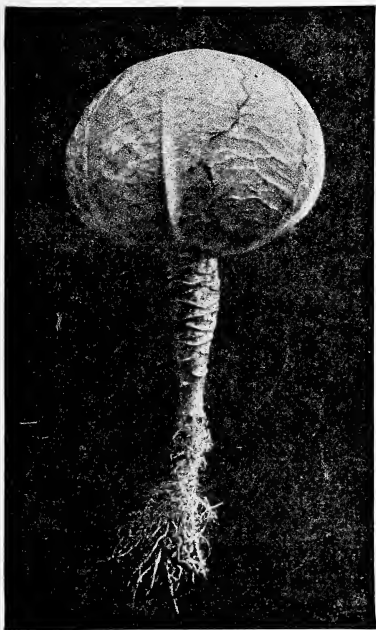
The Warren or Improved Stone Mason. One of the most desirable for fall and winter use, the stock we offer being much superior to that usually sold under this name. The plant is compact with only a moderate number of leaves. The head is large, flattened but very deep, very solid, and of excellent quality. Well adapted both for the home garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Surehead. One of the most reliable main crop cabbages. The plant has a short stem and many outer leaves. Head large, thick, somewhat flattened, very solid and uniform in size and color. Our stock is the best obtainable and will produce with certainty uniformly large fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Late Drumhead. We recommend this sort for markets that require a very large and deep head. Plant large with few outer leaves, stem of medium length. A sure heading variety which in good, rich soil will grow to a very large size and on poorer soils will give good sized heads which are very compact and of excellent quality. The heads can be kept in good condition until spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This strain is the result of much care on our part to develop and maintain the good qualities which have made this sort so popular. The plant has a short stem, rather large outer leaves and is very sure heading. Head uniformly large, flat but deep, solid and of excellent quality. It is also an excellent keeper. Considered by many the standard; very large, late cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE



HOLLANDER OR DANISH BULL HEAD

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. The plant is vigorous, compact growing, with stem of medium length, and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. The leaves are few but rather large, thick, smooth, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. The head is medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. We offer seed of our own growing, which judging from recent trials, will produce more uniformly typical heads than can be grown from the best stock obtainable elsewhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

Autumn King or World Beater. A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large, solid heads, often weighing from 20 to 30 pounds each. Classed among the best winter kinds. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

CARROTS

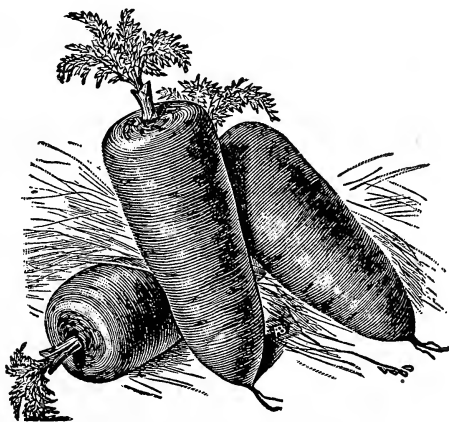
CULTURE.—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart, thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow the

early kinds as early as the ground can be worked; sowings can also be made up to August for a late crop. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside in a well-drained situation covering with a few inches of straw and six to eight inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; three to four pounds to acre.

Early French Forcing. The earliest variety in cultivation and the best suited for forcing. Tops small, finely divided. The reddish-orange colored roots are nearly round. When fully matured they are about two inches in diameter, but should be used before they are full grown and while young and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00.

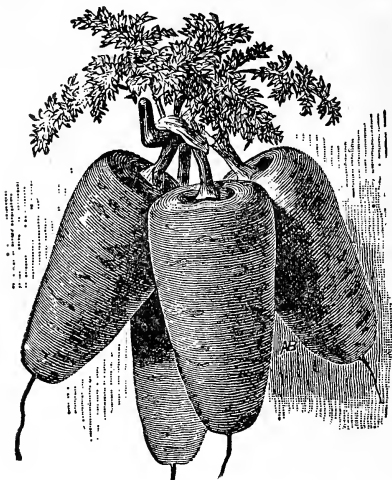
Danvers. Grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops medium sized, coarsely divided. The smooth and handsome roots are deep orange, of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This is a popular field variety, and although the roots are shorter they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

Early Short Horn. Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top-shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; skin orange-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.



DANVERS CARROT

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



CHANTENAY.

Chantenay. Tops medium size, neck small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth, color deep orange-red, flesh very crisp and tender. Although this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both market and private garden, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.

Guerande, or Ox Heart. Tops small for the size of the roots which are comparatively short, but often reach a diameter of five inches, terminating abruptly in a small tap root. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This variety is especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. When young excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.

When You Order Seed
From Kimbrough You
Know They Are Pure

CAULIFLOWER

Kimbrough's Seeds are
All Tested and True
to Name and Quality

We Supply Half Ounces Cauliflower Seed at the Ounce Rate.

CULTURE.—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather. For early crop sow in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past. For late crop sow in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in three-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them from becoming bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of the inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads. Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.

EARLIEST SNOWBALL.—There is no better Cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$7.50; 1-lb., \$28.00.

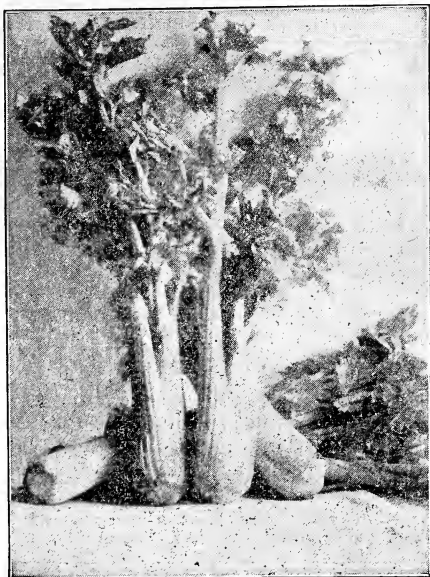
When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

CELERY

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April, in drills eight to ten inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of the spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high, cut off the tops to make the plants grow stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches, four or five inches wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up two or three times when the plants are large enough, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; waterproof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out in rows four feet apart, and six inches in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriae, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up and may be planted in rows eighteen inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—The best of all early self-blanching varieties. First introduced in America in 1884. This is decidedly better in quality than the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, blanches as easily, and is larger in size as well as finer in quality. It is of dwarf compact habit, with thick, solid heavily ribbed stalks, which blanch easily to a clear waxen yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.75; 1-lb., \$6.00.

COLLARDS

A great many people look upon the lowly Collard, or "Georgia Cabbage," as some jokingly refer to it, as something not worth while growing. Now, there are thousands of collard patches scattered over the South, and most Southern people like them. The Collard is an old-time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. It will pay you to have a Collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff." Sow any time up to September 15th.

SOUTHERN OR GEORGIA COLLARD.—This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the Collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

HEADING COLLARD.—Heads almost like cabbage, leaves unusually tender. Fine for winter garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-lb., 75c.

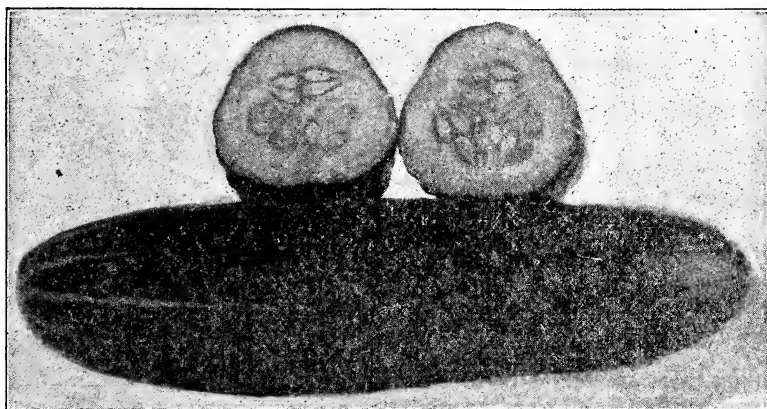
BLUE STEM.—A good old-time Southern variety. Is very hearty and stands drought well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1-lb., 75c.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

CUCUMBER

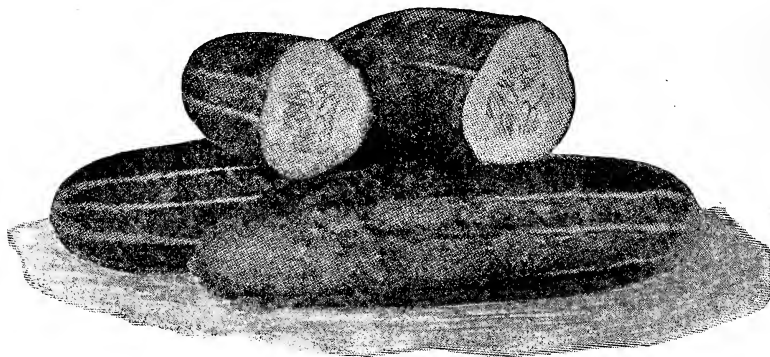
Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

Kimbrough's Improved Long Green Cucumber (No. 179)



KIMBROUGH'S IMPROVED LONG GREEN CUCUMBER.—An almost ideal cucumber for shipping; of deep dark green color, uniform and regular in size. It is exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is one of the best. Kimbrough's Long Green is a favorite with shippers in many parts of Mississippi and Alabama. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem and the seeds that are in it when in slicing condition are so very small and tender they are almost unnoticeable. A very prolific variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



Early White Spine Cucumber

more creeping or climbing in its habit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00.

CHICAGO OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—A variety esteemed and grown extensively for the large pickling establishments. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN.—An excellent sort for table use and for pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender and crisp and makes fine pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

GREEN PROLIFIC OR BOSTON PICKLING.—A favorite with pickle growers and commercial gardeners, and good for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

EARLY WHITE SPINE.—One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

DAVIS PERFECT—In color, a dark glossy green; shape slim and symmetrical with an average length of ten to twelve inches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00.

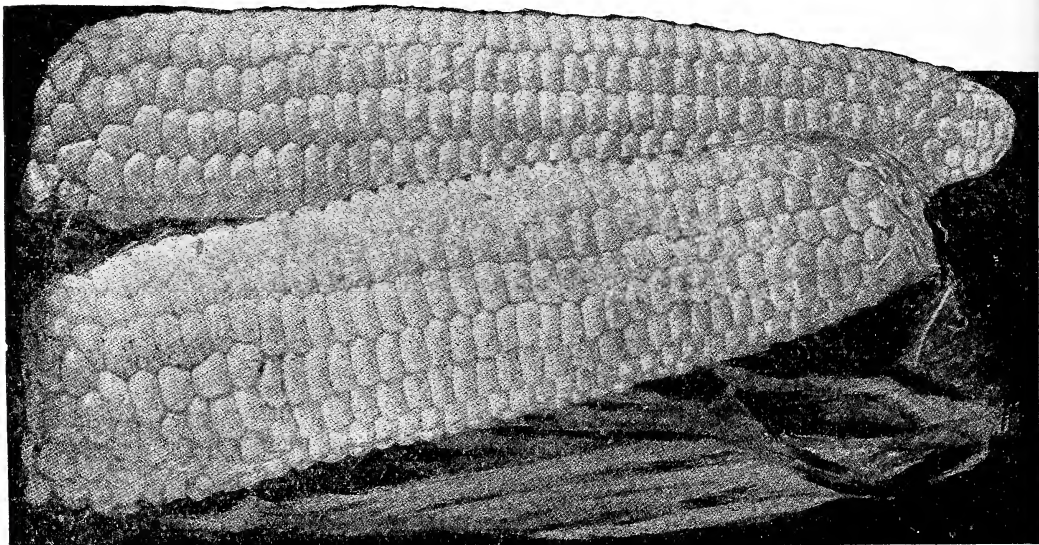
JAPANESE CLIMBING.—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much

When You Order Your Seed
From KIMBROUGH You
KNOW They Are GOOD

SWEET CORN

KIMBROUGH'S SEEDS Are
ALL TESTED AND TRUE
TO NAME AND QUALITY

CULTURE.—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-matured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April. Sweet corns are tender and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One quart will plant 200 hills; six to eight quarts one acre.



Stowell's Evergreen

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—We have a stock of this excellent sweet corn that is exceptionally good. There is no sweet corn that compares with the Country Gentleman for sweetness. It is the variety par excellence where quality is desired. Market gardeners who make a specialty of growing for hotels and high-class restaurants trade use this for a main crop variety in preference to any other. For home use it will be found superior and it is very productive. The fact that it is a favorite variety with canners proves its merit. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This standard main crop variety excels all other late sorts in sweetness and productiveness. It is more popular than any other for canning, for marketing and for the home garden. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of stock to grow seed from, as this variety has a tendency to deterioration and a shorter grain, which makes it less sugary and desirable. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.00.

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN.—One of the sweetest corns grown. Golden Bantam is a dwarf-growing early variety. The plant attains a height of only 3 to 4 feet, usually bearing two or more ears about five inches long to a stalk. These little fat ears are completely filled with kernels, which when ready for the table are cream-yellow, so lusciously sweet, tender and milky that some people claim it "the sweetest corn on earth." Golden Bantam is one of the hardiest corns grown, therefore can be planted earlier with safety than other varieties. This characteristic also adapts it to localities having cool summer weather, a continuous supply being maintained by successive planting. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.00.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

FIELD CORN

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

WHITE SNOWFLAKE.—A very fine field sort, especially adapted to the South because of its earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Its growth is from seven to eight feet, producing two ears to the stalk, which are very large, the cob which is very thin and grains deep. Excellent for roasting ears. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 30c; Pk., 60c; Bu., \$2.00.

ADAMS EARLY LARGE.—One of our leading varieties. Matures about two weeks later than the Extra Early Adams, but ears are larger and handsomer. The stalks are vigorous, averaging seven feet in height and well bladed. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$3.00.

ADAMS EXTRA EARLY.—The hardiest and earliest variety. It is not a sweet corn, but produces ears well filled with tender white grains. It is largely planted by the local truckers for the earliest corn for market. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$3.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes large-sized ears well filled with tender white grains. It is largely planted by the local truckers for the earliest corn and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South it is strongly recommended. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 30c; Pk., 50c; Bu., \$1.75.

REID'S YELLOW DENT.—Reid's Yellow Dent is doubtless more largely grown throughout the corn belt than all other varieties of yellow corn combined. It is of a light golden color, ears shelling 88 per cent. grain and often better. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 30c; Pk., 50c; Bu., \$1.75.

HICKORY KING CORN.—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 30c; Pk., 50c; Bu., \$1.75.

EARLY WHITE DENT.—Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. Two to three ears per stalk; fine for roasting ears. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 30c; Pk., 50c; Bu., \$1.75.

GENUINE MEXICAN JUNE.—The genuine Mexican June Corn is grown only in one part of Mexico, and we do not hesitate to say that it is the best and purest strain obtainable. The variety is more popular than ever, and we were unable to fill all our orders last season owing to the tremendous demand. Our stock has established for itself a splendid reputation in many parts of Mississippi and other Southern States. It is a fine white corn of excellent quality and flavor; the ear is medium size, with a husk so closely adhering as to be practically worm and weevil proof. The stalk is short, seldom growing more than seven or eight feet high. The roots run deep and spread, so that it is a splendid drought resister. Can be planted any time from April 1st until August. Can be planted after an oat crop, or when other crops have failed, and mature before frost. Its germinating power is great and consequently it will stand even in dry weather. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.75.

POP CORN.—White Rice. Widely cultivated and used more than any other sort. Short ears, with long, pointed kernels. Very productive. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 35c; Pk., 60c; Bu., \$2.10.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC.—Hastings' Prolific is a wonder in production of both grain and foliage. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes more ears and better ears, with longer, deeper grains. Hastings' Prolific averages 16 to 18 rows. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob. Sixty-five pounds of corn in the ear shells out one bushel. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 100 to 110 days. Makes splendid roasting ears, the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of sweet corn, Country Gentleman. It is the best all-purpose corn that can be grown in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. It is adapted to both lowland and upland. It always makes a crop and is a prize winner at the cribs of every man who plants it. Pt., 10c; Qt., 20c; Gal., 60c; Pk., \$1.00; Bu., \$4.00.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

TENNESSEE OR GEORGIA RED COB.—A large eared white corn with small red cob. Is very fine for the South. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 50c; Bu., \$1.75.

VARDAMAN'S STOOING.—A white prolific corn, medium sized ear, each stool has an ear. Very popular in this section. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 50c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.75.

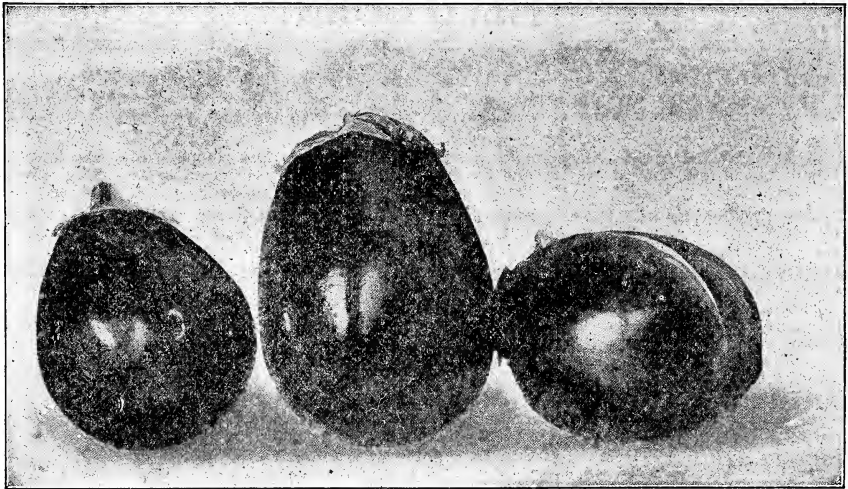
LEAMING YELLOW.—Finest of yellow corns for the South. Is a 110 to 120 day corn. Very prolific. Two to three ears to the stalk. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 50c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.75.

KIMBROUGH'S PROLIFIC.—We have worked a number of years to produce this corn. It is grown under contract for us right here in Mississippi. The corn is very prolific, having from two to five ears to the stalk, cob very small, grain of medium size and ear very long. Will shell out more corn to the barrel than any prolific corn we have to offer you. Seed carefully selected and ears nubbled so that you get nothing but well-matured grains. Every farmer should plant a little of this corn and raise his own seed from it. Pk., \$1.00; Half Bu., \$1.90; Bu., \$3.50.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimrough You Know
They Are Good

EGGPLANT

Kimrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality



New York Improved Spineless Eggplant

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high, they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated. One ounce to 2,000 plants, three ounces per acre.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.—This is an absolutely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, which is the well-known standard. The plants are equally as productive, fruits as large and well-colored and calyx are entirely free from spines. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼-lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.50.

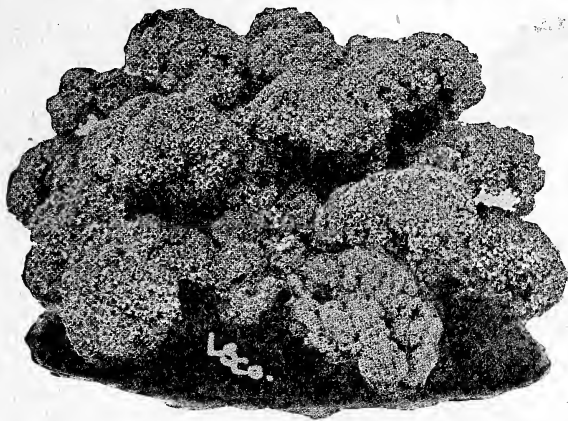
KOHLRABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

Chou Novet (Fr.); Kohlrabi (Ger.); Col de Nabo (Sp.); Cavalo Rapo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This variety is very popular with the European population of our city and is largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July until the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Rutabagas. One ounce to 200 feet of drill; ¼ pounds per acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The finest variety of all and the only kind we sell. It is early, forms a smooth bulb and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.50.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE



Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale or Borecole

KALE OR BORECOLE

One Ounce of Seed Will Sow a Drill
of About Two Hundred
Feet

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.—Plant low and compact, but with large, bright, deep green leaves, curled, cut and crimped until the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. One of the best sorts for use, and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

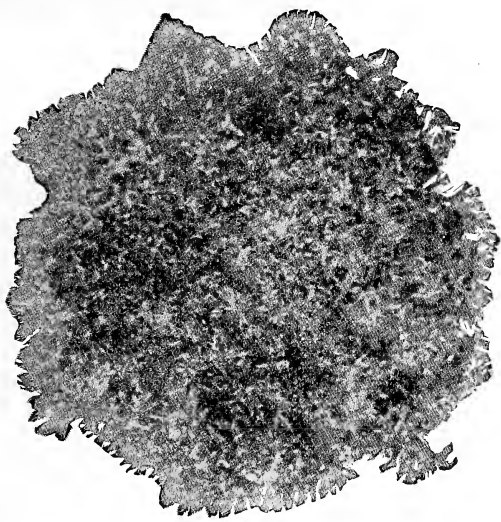
SIBERIAN.—Sometimes called Sprouts and German Greens. In this variety the very large, green leaves are comparatively plain in the center, but coarsely cut and frilled on the edge. The plant is low, but spreading and very hardy. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

ENDIVE

GREEN CURLED.—One of the best salads, especially when blanched; also much used for garnishing; if boiled, makes fine greens. Successive sowings furnish a supply almost the year round. A popular sort with finely cut leaves. Our strain is a long-standing type. It is large, hardy and practically all heart, requiring but little aid in blanching. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25.

LEEK

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—We offer a very superior stock of this popular variety, so largely grown for fall and early winter use. It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging two inches through by ten inches long, blanching beautifully white and of fine, mild flavor. It makes attractive and salable bunches. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c; 1-lb., \$1.25.



Green Curled Endive

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

LETTUCE

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by market gardeners. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot months. Before sowing soak the seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool damp place, or if convenient in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist and in four to six days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering. If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman will be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October. Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with. The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be.

IMPROVED BIG BOSTON.—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid Lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



May King Lettuce

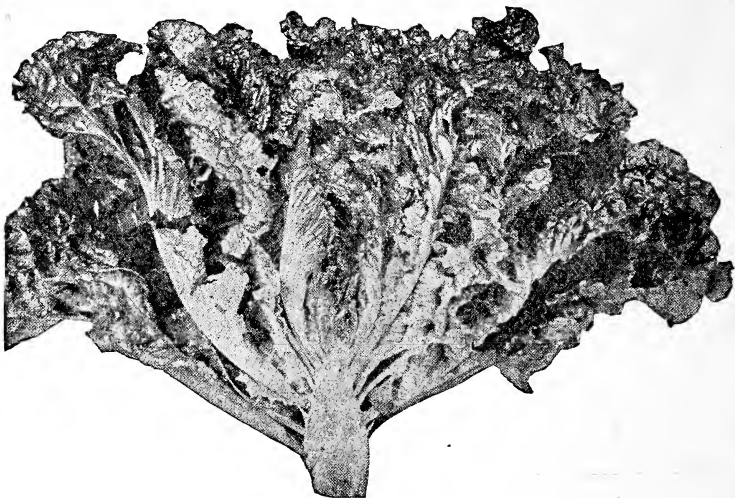
MAY KING.—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round solid heads, six to seven inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich yellow. A remarkably good all-round, first quality, early Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c.

HANSON.—This is an excellent plain leaf variety, with large, solid heads. Its table quality is perfection itself, having a sweet rich flavor, and its ability to remain a long time in edible condition is one of its leading characteristics. The heads are large, crisp and tender, entirely free from any bitter taste. It is rather slow to run to seed. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON.—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanced, curly, loose head; early crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—Very large, solid heads, slow to shoot to seed. Heads are compact and firm. Very tender and buttery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c.

IMPROVED LARGE SALAMANDER.—An excellent summer or fall variety, producing fine, compact heads. It is not affected by the hottest weather. We highly recommend it as one of the best summer sorts in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 90c.



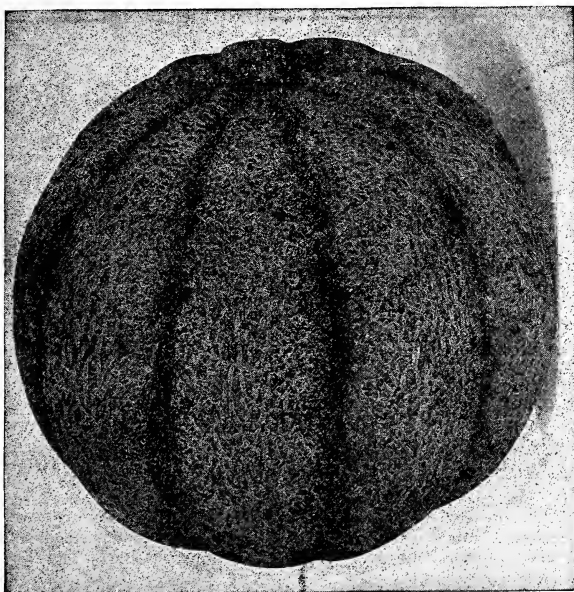
Early Curled Simpson Lettuce

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

CULTURE.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart, in a rich moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant ten to twelve seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to each hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road-dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds to the acre.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

EXTRA EARLY OSAGE.—Fully a week earlier than the Osage, fruits a little smaller, more nearly round and netting extends over more of the surface. These very desirable features, combined with the thick, deep salmon colored flesh and small seed cavity characteristic of the Osage, make this melon deserving of a place in every home and market garden. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.



Kimbrough's Meridian Market

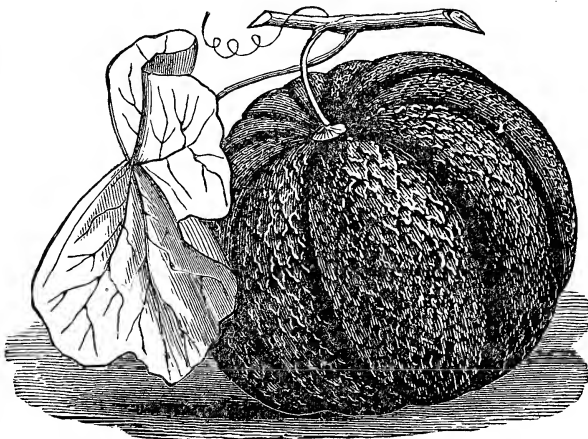
KIMBROUGH'S MERIDIAN MARKET.—We believe that different varieties of Canteloupes are adapted to their certain localities. In other words, we think that the Rocky Ford will not produce as fine a melon here as in the locality where it originated. In the Meridian market we think we have a variety peculiarly adapted to this locality. It is somewhat larger than the Rocky Ford and of delicious flavor. The flesh is of rich salmon color and retains its delicious flavor clear to the rind. This Cataloupe is of the netted variety, having a small seed cavity, and has produced wonderful results in a hard clay soil. This is one variety we advise planting. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

EMERALD GEM.—A very early, yellow fleshed melon of small to medium size. One of the very best for the home garden. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits globular or slightly flattened, somewhat irregularly ribbed and very slightly netted. Skin deep green while young, becoming slightly tinged with yellow as the fruit matures. Flesh is deep salmon yellow, thick, ripening close to the rind, juicy, melting and very highly flavored. For home use and near-by markets it leads all other kinds on account of its sweetness and convenient size. Pkt., 5c; Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

OSAGE OR MILLER CREAM.—A perfectly delicious melon with a fine spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

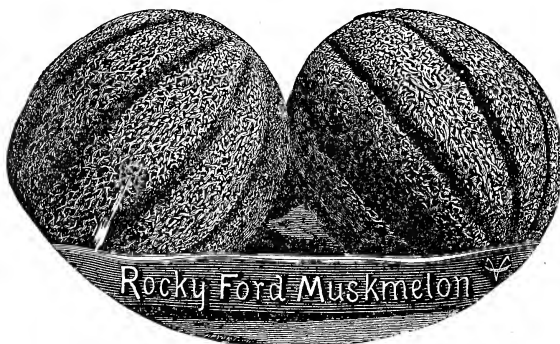
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK
—We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruits are nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

NETTED ROCK or EDEN GEM.
—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; are of uniform standard shipping size, covered with a beautiful gray lacelike netting, which, with the small seed cavity, are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green, tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform, but few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shippers, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.



Early Hackensack Cantaloupe

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

NETTED GEM OR ROCKY FORD.

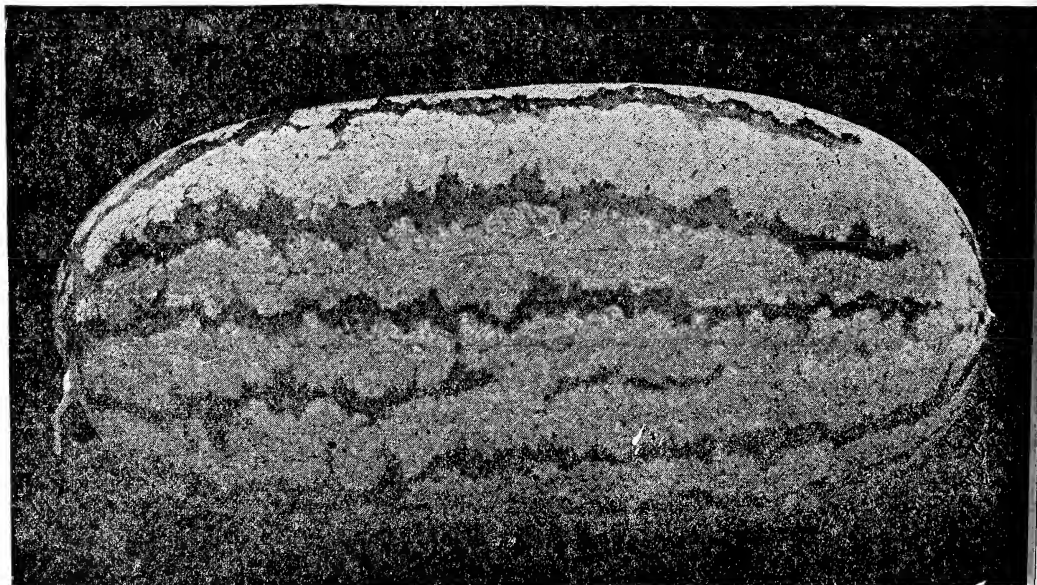
—This has become one of the most popular of small or crate melons and is shipped in large quantities from Colorado and Arizona. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting. Flesh green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this early sort, the fruit being very uniform in shape and quality and of the even size that is so desirable in a shipping melon. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

BAY VIEW.—Fruits are of largest size, frequently weighing ten to fifteen pounds, long, distinctly ribbed and covered with coarse netting. The skin is green, becoming slightly yellow as fruits ripen. The flesh is green, thick and of fine flavor. This variety is by far the best of the large late green fleshed melons and so hardy that we especially recommend it to inexperienced cultivators. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.00.

WATER MELON SEEDS

CULTURE.—Prepare hills eight or ten feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm, plant six or eight seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and when well up thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; three pounds one acre.

NOTE.—Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.

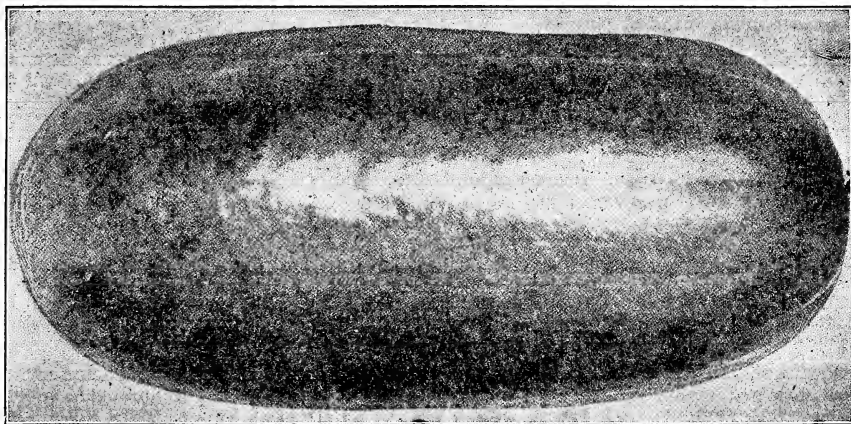


Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake

GYPSY OR IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower.

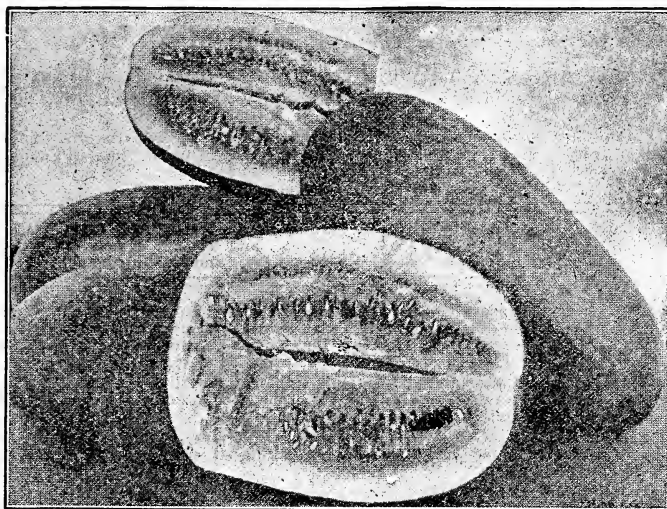
ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

through many years of careful and watriful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.



Tom Watson Water Melon

TOM WATSON WATER MELON.—Originated near Augusta, Ga., a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large, often weighs 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends, no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seeds white, smeared with yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.



Monte Cristo or Kleckley's Sweets

MONTE CRISTO OR KLECKLEY'S SWEETS.

Unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive; fruits medium to large, oblong, tapering slightly towards the stem end, dark green, often showing fine russetting. Flesh very bright, rich red, exceedingly sweet. So crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping, the fruit bursting open if subjected to even a slight jar, or when the rind is penetrated with a knife. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

ALABAMA SWEET.

A very large, long melon of excellent quality; very popular in the South where it is grown extensively for shipping. Color rather deep green, with dark, irregular striping. Rind thin, but very tough; flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet. Fruits average a little thicker than Florida Favorite. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

KOLB'S GEM.—A very large, round or slightly oval melon, often flattened on the ends, marked with irregularly mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it one of the best round sorts for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruits long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

HARRIS' EARLIEST.—The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon. The fruits are handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

SWEET HEART.—Large and heavy, oval shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is of deep rich color, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

When You Order Your Seed from Kimbrough You Know They Are Good	MUSTARD	Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested and True to Name and Quality
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CULTURE.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds broadcasts an acre.

CHINESE BROAD LEAVED.—The leaves are twice as large as the white and the stems are more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing and continues until frost. Pleasantly sweet and pungent. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

OSTRICH PLUME.—The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

When you order your Seed from Kimbrough you know they are Good	OKRA OR GUMBO	Kimbrough's Seeds are all tested and TRUE to NAME and QUALITY
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The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc. Highly esteemed in the South. After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about two and one-half feet apart, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When about three inches high, thin to about one foot apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. The pods are in best condition for use when from one to three inches long.

WHITE VELVET.—The plants are about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. Pods white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

TALL GREEN.—A favorite in the South. Called also Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG PODDED.—Very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches. Very slim and does not get hard. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enormously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 60c.

When You Order Your Seed from Kimbrough You Know They Are Good	ONION	Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested and True to Name and Quality
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CULTURE.—Large Onions from Seed. To grow large Onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 4 or 5 inches apart in 12 to 18 inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

PRIZE TAKER, OR SPANISH KING.—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow-straw color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive and handsome onion.

SILVER SKIN, OR WHITE PORTUGAL.—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. A heavy cropper, of good size, hard, solid, heavy and has small neck.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall, large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, but thick; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils.

RED BERMUDA.—Genuine seed imported direct from the Island of Tenerife. A very early pale red onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern parts of the United States for early shipping to northern markets. Grown in our climate the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the extremely mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones.

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—One of the earliest and largest of the Italian onions, often growing six to seven inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender.

BERMUDA WHITE. Mild flavored; yellowish in color; otherwise same as red.

YELLOW BERMUDA.—This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Bermuda; the veins are clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities makes it a favorite onion for shipping.

CRYSTAL WAX.—This variety is the best White Onion we have ever seen. It is of a pure white and sells on sight. Should be planted in rich soil; if left exposed to the sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Excellent for shipping and the finest flavored onion in existence.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON ALL ONION SEED

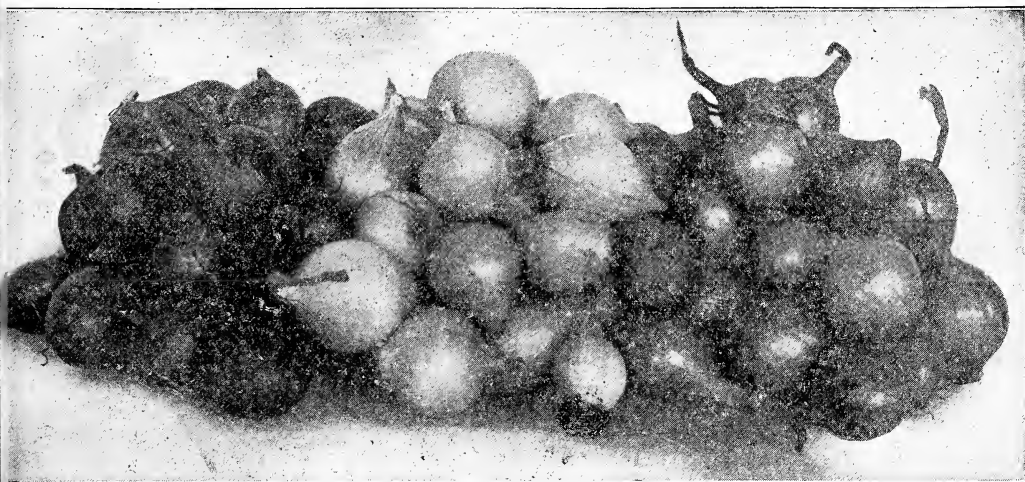
When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

ONION SETS

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

PRICES ON ONION SETS DEPEND ENTIRELY ON WEATHER CONDITIONS AND THESE
PRICES GIVEN HERE ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME
BUSHEL PRICES QUOTED ON REQUEST

CULTURE.—Plant four inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and ten inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring. One quart to twenty feet of drill; eight bushels to the acre.



Red

White

Yellow

YELLOW DANVERS.—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Pt., 5c; Qt., 10c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.50.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pt., 5c; Qt., 10c; Gal., 40c; Bu., \$2.50.

SILVER SKIN.—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers and large yielding. Pt., 5c; Qt., 10c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.50.

YELLOW ONION SETS.—The yellow sets are grown from seed of Strasburg, Yellow Danvers, Yellow Globe Danvers and Southport Yellow Globe, either of which we can furnish. Yellow is the standard color for onions in many of the largest markets. Pt., 5c; Qt., 10c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 70c; Bu., \$2.50.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS.—Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making twenty bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 50c; Pk., 90c; Bu., \$3.00.

WHITE PEARL.—Is unusually fine for fall planting. Equally as good as a Bermuda, but not quite as large. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 50c; Pk., 80c; Bu., \$3.00.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON ALL ONION SEED

BERMUDA WHITE OR YELLOW.

—The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color. Pt., 10c; Qt., 15c; Gal., 50c; Pk., 90c; Bu., \$3.00.

BERMUDA RED.—A superb pale red onion, identical with Bermuda White except in color. Fine for early onions from spring planted seed. This is so very sweet and mild that it can be eaten raw like an apple. If handled carefully at harvest and stored in a dry place they will keep several months. They mature weeks ahead of all other onions from seed. Pt., 5c; Qt., 10c; Gal., 40c; Pk., 75c; Bu., \$2.75.

Prices on Onion Sets depend entirely on weather conditions and these prices given here are subject to change at any time.



PARSLEY

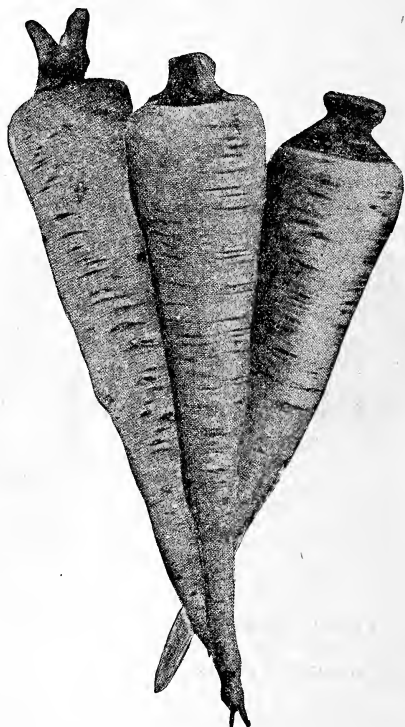
CULTURE.—Sow in rows, in good rich soil; it makes a very good edging for beds or walks. Should the weather be dry, watering will hasten their germination. The garnishing varieties are decidedly the prettiest for ornamenting a dish, but for seasoning they are all equally as good. The seed will also germinate more freely by soaking it twenty-four hours in water and mixed with sand before sowing. One ounce to 250 feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—A very fine curled variety. One of the handsomest for garnishing purposes. The exceedingly curled leaves make it desirable. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; 1-lb., \$1.25.

PLAIN LEAVED.—Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 30c; 1-lb., \$1.10.



Large Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnips

PARSNIPS

CULTURE.—Succeeds best on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill-shaped. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart. Cover the seed on-half inch deep; thin out to five inches apart in rows when plants are large enough. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for summer crops.

LARGE SUGAR OR HOLLOW CROWN.—This is the best variety in cultivation. Roots long, or of uniform growth, smooth, tender and sugary. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

PEAS

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

CULTURE.—The ground should be manured the previous year; if it is heavily manured for the crop it causes them to grow more to vine and produces fewer pods. For the first planting (which should be as early in the season as the ground can be worked) select a light, dry soil. The drills should be from two to three feet apart and the seed planted two inches deep; when a few inches high, draw earth to them, and repeat it again when more advanced. When the tendrils appear, provide them with suitable stakes or branches, which should be of fan form, and placed in the ground in a slanting direction; on the other side of the row, reverse the position of the stakes, which afford the vines more protection and security. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, soak the seeds twenty-four hours in water. Peas for a general crop should always be planted much deeper than for the early one; they will not only produce larger crops, but will remain in bearing condition longer; the roots penetrating to a greater depth of soil, will always make a stronger growth, and are not so liable to be injured by dry weather. One quart to 160 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to acre.

ALASKA (The Earliest of All)—The earliest blue variety in cultivation. Pods of medium size, but well filled; height about thirty inches. Very uniform in growth. The dark green color of its pod makes it a most desirable shipping variety, and it is a splendid long-distance shipper, as it retains its color a long time. Being hardy, the seed can be planted as early in spring as the ground can be worked. Our strain is remarkably pure. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

EARLY MORNING STAR.—First and best. Early, productive and hardy, with a strong, vigorous vine, which is light in color and uniform in growth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height and bearing straight pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, round light color and blunt at the ends. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

WITHAM WONDER.—Vigorous, uniform in growth. Height 18 inches with larger, broader pods than American Wonder and well filled with peas of extra fine flavor. Pods three inches long, round, a trifle curved and slightly pointed. Seed medium sized green wrinkled. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.75.

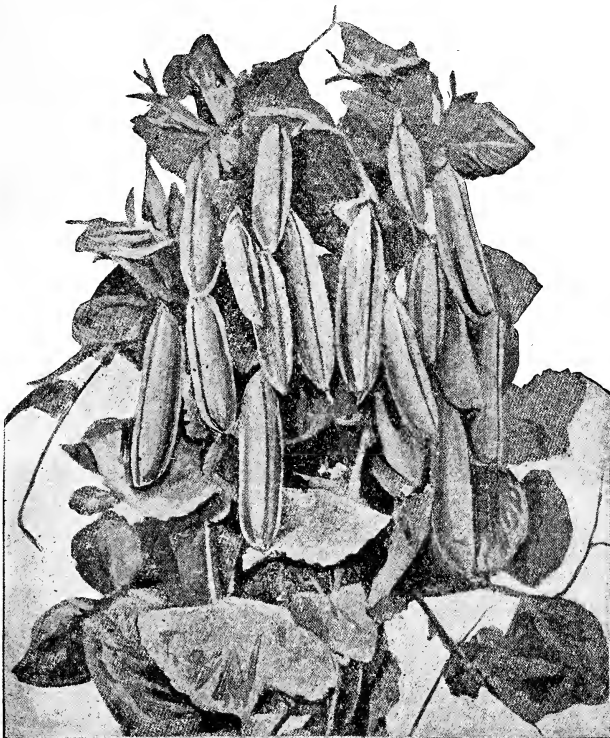
AMERICAN WONDER.—Vigorous, productive vines, with a luxuriant foliage, and producing the leaves on one side of the stalk, growing from 9 to 12 inches high. On account of its dwarf habit of growth it is very desirable for private garden use. Pods are light colored, straight, round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and blunt at the end. Fit for picking 55 days after planting. Seed is wrinkled, green, medium in size and square at the ends. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

GRADUS.—A large, wrinkled, early pea, with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, filled with large peas, tender and of good quality and flavor. Very quick to germinate and mature with the early sorts. This pea will not stand adverse conditions, however, as well as some of the other sorts, and seed must be planted after all danger of early frost has passed. Seed large cream colored, wrinkled. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

GEMS, McLEANS LITTLE.—Strong and vigorous in growth, producing vines from eighteen to twenty-four inches in height, dark foliage, bearing pods singly on both sides of the stalk beginning near the ground. Pods are almost straight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, light in color and blunt at the ends. Ready to pick 59 to 61 days from planting. Seed is green, wrinkled and medium in size. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

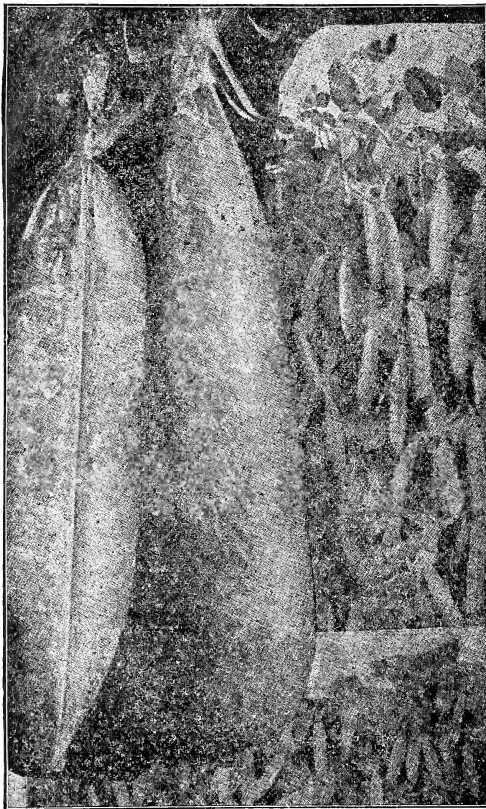
THOMAS LAXTON.—Closely resembling Gradus in habits, rapidity of growth, earliness and foliage, twenty-six to thirty inches high, and much harder in every respect than Gradus. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$2.00.

BLACK-EYE MARROWFAT.—Very popular with the gardeners in this section. A strong grower and very productive. Height about four to five feet. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.25.



Early Alaska

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



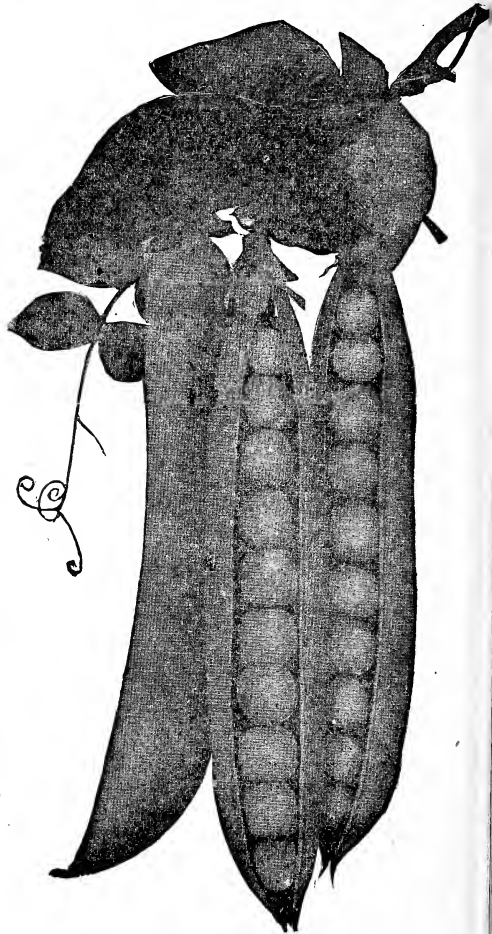
Tall Telephone English Pea

POTLATCH.—Strong, vigorous vines, of even growth, twenty to twenty-four inches in height, with luxuriant dark foliage, bearing pods medium green in color, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length. Broad and pointed at the ends. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better. The Potlatch is a variety from which any one may expect great things. Fit for table use sixty-one days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, large in size. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—Resembling Gems in habit, but more dwarf and uniform in growth, height twelve to seventeen inches, with rather light foliage. Pods are light in color, round, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt at the ends. Fit for picking fifty-six days from planting. Seed green, wrinkled, medium in size and square at the ends. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.

TELEPHONE.—Vines and leaves large and coarse. Foliage light green in color. Height forty to fifty inches, pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, pointed, medium green in color. Fit to pick sixty-two to sixty-five days from planting. Seed large, green, wrinkled. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.75.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Strong and vigorous in growth, forty-two to fifty inches in height. Pt., 15c; Qt., 25c; Pk., \$1.50.



Potlatch English Pea

When You Order Your Seed from
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They Are Good

PEPPER

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes, also for making chow chow and chili sauce. The culture is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed early in hotbed, or about middle of spring in open seed bed, the soil being light and warm. When three inches high transplant in rows about two and one-half feet apart and two feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will undoubtedly increase the product.

RED CHERRY.—A second early sort. Plant tall, bearing a profusion of round, bright red fruits which are very pungent when ripe. A very ornamental plant when in fruit. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A well-known, medium early variety, having a slender twisted and pointed pod about four inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright red when ripe. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

CHINESE GIANT PEPPER.—Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango Peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy-red flesh and mild flavor, all lead us to speak of it in words of commendation. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1-lb., \$3.00.

RED CHILI.—A late variety. pods bright, rich red, about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.85.

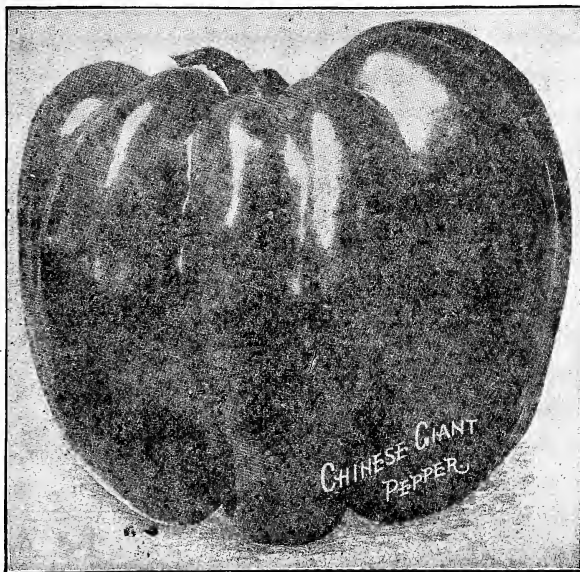
LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Our stock of this well-known variety sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is very superior. Plant vigorous, about two feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

RUBY KING.—An improved American variety, very large and attractive. The plant is about two and one-half feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often four to four and one-half inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$2.50.

TABASCO.—Of tall, bush-like growth, three to four feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, fiery fruits one inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. This is the true variety from which the famous Tabasco Sauce is made. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., \$1.00; 1-lb., \$3.60.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—A late maturing and attractive, red, sweet pepper. Plant about two and one-half feet high, upright, very compact, vigorous and productive. Fruits very large and long, frequently seven inches in length and about two inches in diameter, with very thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. Color deep green when fruit is young, rich red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

RED CLUSTER.—A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.



When You Order Your Seed from
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PUMPKIN

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

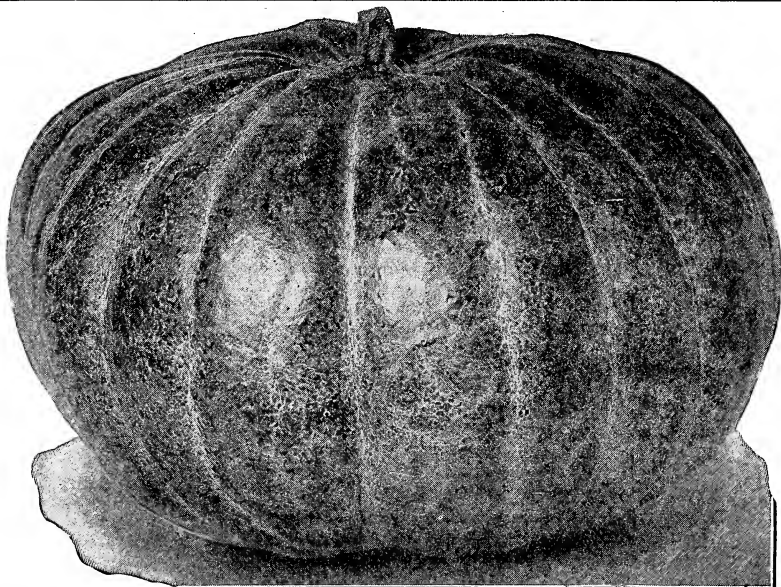
Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash. After danger of frost is over, plant the seed in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in a hill. The soil should be made as rich as possible. If planted with corn two or three seeds a rod apart each way will be sufficient. When danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to a hill.

PIE.—Fruits of medium size, nearly round; skin light yellow, smooth and covered with a fine gray netting. Flesh light yellow, very thick, sweet and finely flavored. Makes very delicious pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; 1-lb., 50c.

SWEET CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD.—Very popular in the South, but not so well adapted to northern latitudes. Fruit flattened; diameter usually about twice the length; skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature; the flesh is yellow, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 20c; 1-lb., 50c. For illustration, see following page.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck; color creamy white, irregular striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. Very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 80c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



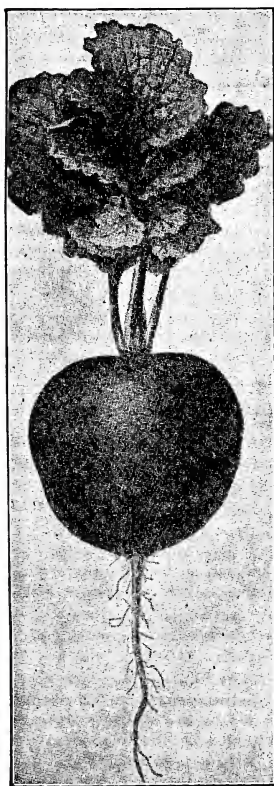
Cheese or Kentucky Field Pumpkin

RADISH

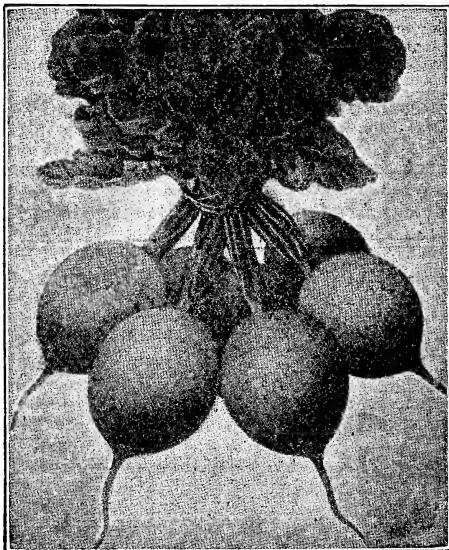
CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

KIMBROUGH'S SCARLET TURNIP.—A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Pkt., 5c; ¼-lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

(For description of Early Scarlet Turnip, see next page.)



Kimbrough's Scarlet Top

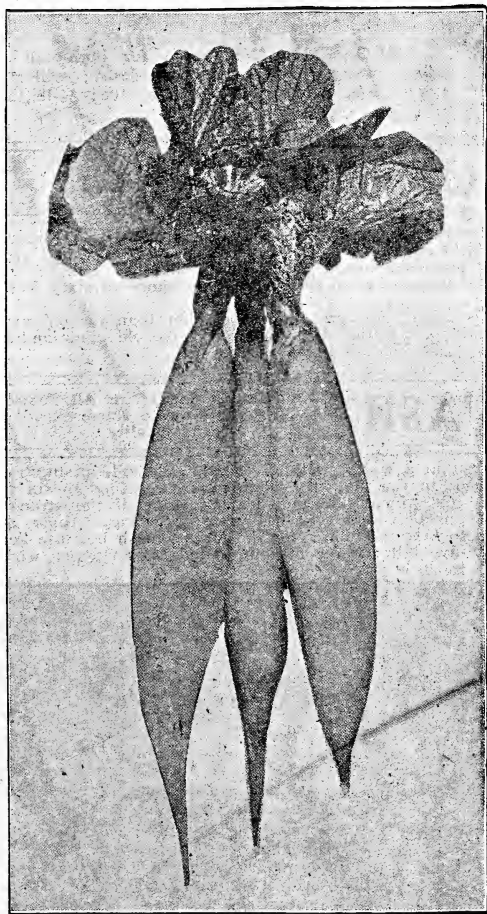


Early Scarlet Turnip

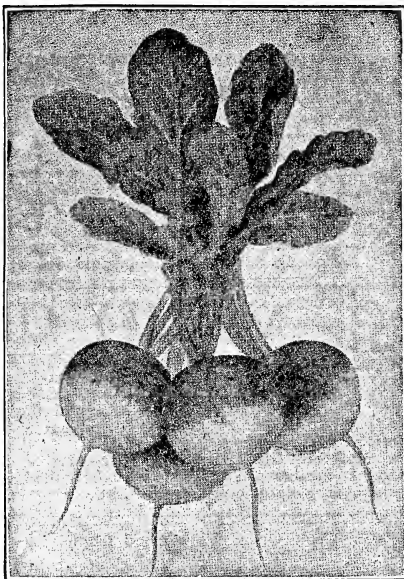
ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA.—Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.



White Icicle Radish



Scarlet Turnip Radish, White Tipped

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—The standard early turnip radish. Fine flavored and mild. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive shaped, scarlet, with white tip; crisp and tender. Very early. A general favorite. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP IMPROVED.—This bright scarlet, small topped sort is about six inches long. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

WHITE ICICLE.—This handsome white variety is becoming very popular. It is similar to White Vienna, but is not so long, is earlier and has a shorter leaf. We recommend it as a profitable, early variety where a long white sort is desired. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP.—A very large turnip-shaped variety; white, very crisp and mild. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest as well as hardest of the radishes. An excellent sort for winter use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 50c.

When You Order Your Seed from
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They Are Good

SPINACH

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

Write for Special Price on Large Lots

CULTURE.—For early summer use sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil in drills one inch deep, one and one-half to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twelve to fifteen pounds one acre.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED.—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale Spinach

NORFOLK SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

LONG SEASON.—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

LONG STANDING.—Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart and thin out to three or four inches in the rows. One ounce to sixty feet of drill; eight pounds to the acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—(Mammoth.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.50.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

SQUASH

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the summer varieties four to six feet apart, the winter sorts eight to ten feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slacked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug use kerosene emulsion. Summer sorts, one ounce to twenty-five hills; three to four pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills; three to four pounds to an acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, OR PATTY PAN.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

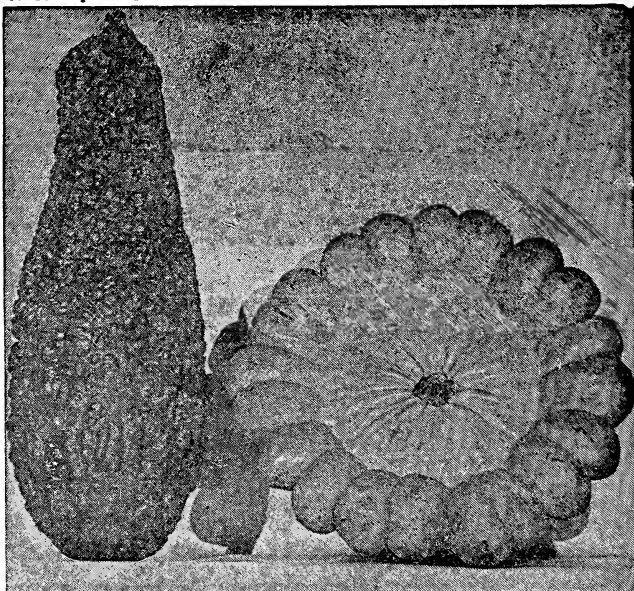
STRAIGHT NECK SUMMER SQUASH.—In our straight-neck the bad feature of the crook has been overcome and by continued selection the size has been increased more uniformly in shape, improved quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

LONG YELLOW OR SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than some of the other varieties. It is of good quality. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

HUBBARD.—One of the best and most widely grown winter squashes. They are large and heavy, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored. A fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE



Straight Neck Summer Squash

Early White Bush Squash

MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH OR GOLDEN CUSTARD.—The best strain of yellow scalloped squash. Like the Early White Bush in shape, but much larger; has a clear yellow skin and rich creamy-yellow flesh of the very best flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimrough You Know
They Are Good

TOBACCO

Kimrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

PENNSYLVANIA SEED LEAF.—This is the variety mostly grown for cigars and is of fine quality and excellent flavor.

PERSIAN ROSE.—A fine brand for cigars. Sells well.

YELLOW PRYOR.—A fine yellow sort and succeeds well where others fail.

BLUE PRYOR.—This is the genuine article and a good sort.

GENERAL GRANT.—Very early and a good yielder.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—The best sort for cigar wrappers. Try it.

HAVANA.—This is the genuine article and is first-class.

OHIO.—White leaved. A large yielder.

WRITE FOR PRICES

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimrough You Know
They Are Good

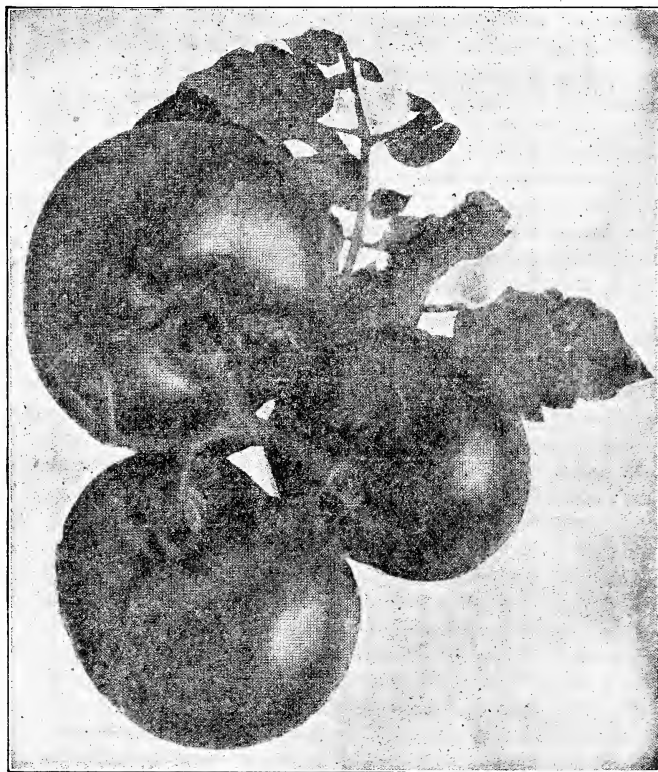
TOMATOES

Kimrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

Our tomato seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest tomatoes in the fields. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up tomato seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing states.

CULTURE.—In this section start seed in hot-beds or boxes in the house in February. Give plenty of light and space between the plants or else they will be weak and spindling. Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about one-half inch of soil. Transplant to open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. Before transplanting soil should have been broken deeply and stable manure or fertilizer worked in. Set plants three feet apart each way; give clear cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes and thin out the leaves so that the sun can penetrate and ripen the fruit quicker. A second seed planting made in May will give plants beginning to bear in August and continuing until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about four ounces of seed per acre.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato ever introduced. About a week or ten days later than our special strain of Spark's Earline. The fruits are large and smoother. The vines grow very compactly, are immensely productive, and, better still, bear continuously throughout the season. Our stock is exceptionally fine. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.



Chalk's Early Jewel

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

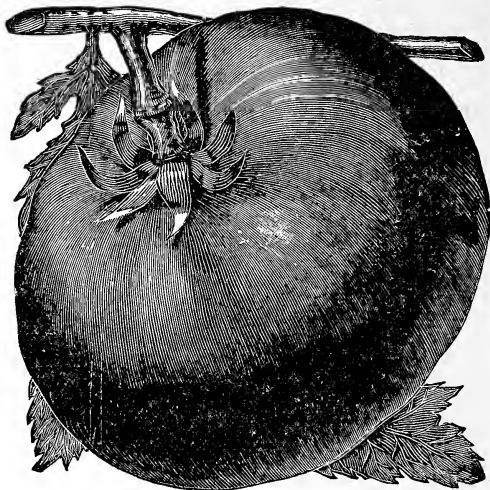
EARLINA.—Our strain of this most valuable first early sort is earlier and decidedly superior to much that is sold as Sparks' Earliana, and the extreme earliness of its large, smooth fruits makes it a particularly profitable tomato for market gardeners. Vine small, but vigorous and productive. Fruits deep scarlet, medium to large, nearly round and exceptionally smooth for so early a variety. The fruit is borne in clusters near the base of the plant and the bulk of the crop ripens very early. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

MATCHLESS.—A main crop variety, very popular in the east. Fruits large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh rich, bright red in color and of fine quality, although possibly not quite as firm as Improved Trophy or Stone. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.50.

EARLY DETROIT SELECTED.—The largest and best of the early purplish tomatoes. A splendid shipper. Within the past few years our selected strains have become the leading favorites in many sections, and we have hundreds of testimonial letters from every part of the South praising our selection. Its uniformity and size of fruit, freedom from cracking and from tendency to blight, make it a grand tomato. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits very smooth, nearly globe shaped, firm and of excellent quality. Our strain is absolutely pure. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 80c; 1-lb., \$3.00.

ACME.—Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early, although not an extra early variety. Fruits purplish pink, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

JUNE PINK.—The earliest of all pink tomatoes. It is a good yielder of high quality and runs very smooth for an early sort. Similar in habit and shape to the Earliana, differing from it



Matchless

in color only, which is pink instead of red. Pink to The June Pink while primarily an early tomato continues to bear and ripen fruit up to frost. The fruit is borne in clusters, single specimens often measuring three inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

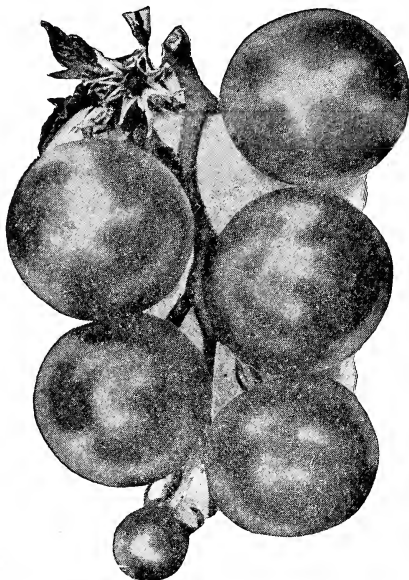
BONNY BEST.—An extra fine early variety for the home garden; a few days later than Earliana. The color is bright scarlet; ripens evenly to the stem without a crack or black spot. Very productive and a fine shipper, being even in size and packing well in a crate or basket. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

PONDEROSA.—This variety, when conditions are favorable, grows to an immense size and makes the heaviest fruit of any in the list. Our stock is from the original strain. None better. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 90c; 1-lb., \$3.25.

RED ROCK.—Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for either home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture and flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through and the meat is solid, without being hard and of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$2.50.

THE STONE.—A first-class main crop, extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some parts for winter shipment and a standard sort for those who grow for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid and of fine flavor. Bright golden yellow color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.



Red Rock Tomato

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

IMPROVED TROPHY.—A large, late tomato, unsurpassed in rich, deep crimson-scarlet color and of excellent quality. Vine large, vigorous and exceptionally productive. Fruits very solid, smooth and of uniform size. Unsurpassed for canning; also good for slicing. Our strain compares favorably with any in smoothness and regularity of fruit and is exceptionally good in interior color. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

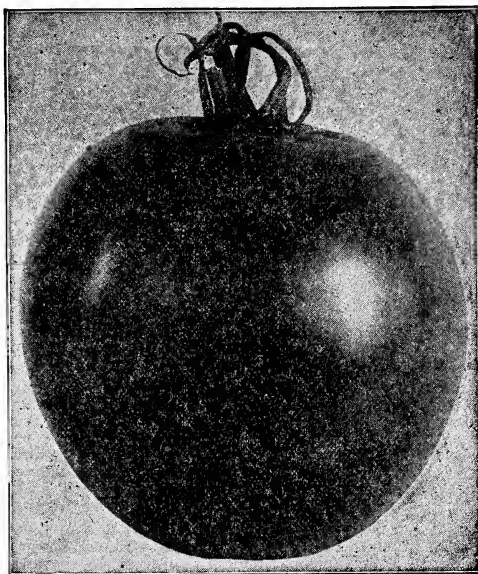
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—One of the most popular varieties and highly commended to all growers. Fruits large, uniform in shape and size, very solid and smooth, of a rich glossy color, with a slight purple tinge. Vines are vigorous and heavy bearers. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 50c; 1-lb., \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION (Purplish Pink)—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruit well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bearing in clusters of three to five good-sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE.—A new variety of exceptional merit, which is being extensively cultivated by the large tomato growers in the South. In shape this variety is distinct from all others, bearing a beautiful globe. In time of ripening, it belongs among the first earlies. Glossy, rose color, tinged with purple. Very productive and a good keeper, excelling all other sorts in this respect. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; 1-lb., \$2.25.

PERFECTION.—A medium to large tomato of deep crimson-scarlet color and of the best quality. Vine large, vigorous and productive. Fruits nearly round, uniformly smooth and even in size. 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

STONE.—One of the largest and most solid, late, bright red varieties. Unsurpassed for slicing and canning. Vine large, vigorous and very productive. Fruits deep scarlet, nearly round or slightly flattened, exceptionally smooth and uniform in size. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.



Livingston's Globe Tomato

Ripens about midseason. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 60c; 1-lb., \$2.00.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Purple Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow the early kinds in July and August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, and when well up, thin out to prevent overcrowding. Rutabagas should be sown in July or early in August and earthed up as they grow.

To Keep for Winter.—Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep far into the winter.

One ounce sows one hundred feet of drill; one and one-half pounds sows one acre in drills; two pounds one acre broadcast. Sow salad varieties three lbs. to an acre.

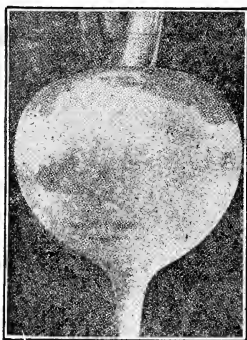
WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

MILAN TURNIPS.—The Milans are, without exception, the best for spring sowing. They leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other: have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white, the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.—The earliest of all turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN TURNIP.—The Purple Top Milan is one of the most popular turnips for spring sowing, but in this new sort we have a splendid extra early turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—Rapid grower and mild flavor, the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

PURPLE OR RED TOP GLOBE.—Our most popular variety for general planting. Is medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and a heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

LARGE COW HORN.—A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name is derived. It is good for table use as well as for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A perfectly globe shaped white skinned turnip. It is exceedingly productive. The flesh is fine grained, firm and of very delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—This is one of the most productive kinds, and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

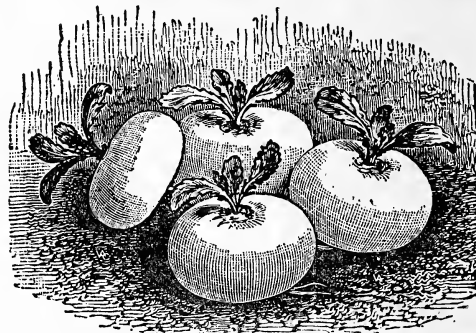
SWEET GERMAN OR HANOVER.—Resembles the Rutabaga in growth; it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring without getting pithy like the flat varieties. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH (Strap-Leaved)—This is the earliest variety and can be sown either broadcast or in drills; it is, without exception, the best and most popular sort for either table use or for market; is of a beautiful flat form, of pure white color, and of a delicate, mild flavor; it produces bulbs entirely free from small roots and with long narrow strap-leaves, growing erect, which permits close culture. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE EGG.—Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for use in six weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine grained, sweet and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety will have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE OR DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lbs., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

SEVEN TOP SALAD TURNIP.—Most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing through the severest weather. Can be cut at all times, giving a plentiful supply of fresh vegetable matter at all times when nothing else is obtainable. Sow from August until December and in earliest spring. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

AMBER GLOBE.—This is a very beautifully formed variety, quite productive, solid flesh and attractive color; it keeps well and is desirable for either table use or for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Very hardy and productive, a good keeper, globe shaped. Color pale yellow with purple top. Very firm in texture and closely resembling the Rutabaga in good keeping qualities. Good either for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN RUTABAGA.—This special strain of Purple Top, Yellow Fleshed Rutabaga leaves nothing to be desired. Best and heaviest cropper of all Rutabagas in the South. Our improved American has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants of the most critical gardeners. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy flesh. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow Rutabagas, you need to plant the improved American. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 15c; 1-lb., 40c.

OUR SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

For 25c you may select seven packages of the following;

For 50c you may select fifteen packages of the following;

For \$1.00 you may select thirty-two packages of the following:

All varieties of Radish, Turnips, Beet, Tomato, Lettuce, Cucumber, Watermelon, Canteloupe, Musk Melon, Sweet Corn, Parsley, Spinach, Carrot, Pepper, Mustard, Beans, Okra, Six-Weeks Peas, English Peas, Parsnip, Cabbage, or any kind of Flower Seed.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS



Alsike, or Swedish Clover.



Red Clover.



White Dutch Clover.



Scarlet Clover.



Lucerne, or Alfalfa.

IMPOSSIBLE TO QUOTE PRICES ON GRASS, CLOVER AND FIELD SEED AT THE TIME OF PRINTING THIS CATALOGUE. WRITE FOR PRICES AND QUANTITY DESIRED.

Our Grass and Clover Seeds are High-Grade, New Crop Seeds, carefully selected so as to be sure of supplying seeds of only first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—Not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced. Red Clover will yield crops two or three years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and better quality of hay than sowing either alone. One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow ten to fifteen pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

BURR CLOVER.—Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout the South. It makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow five to eight pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Farmers all through the Middle Atlantic and Southern States are increasing the acreage of Crimson Clover very materially, as they find it one of the best and most satisfactory of early forage and soil-improving crops. Its greatest value is as a soil-improver, practical farmers maintaining that a crop of Crimson Clover turned under is equal to a good application of stable manure. It costs less to seed per acre than any other similar crop; and the results, in putting the much-needed nitrogen and humus into the soil, are considered superior even to cow peas, or any other known crop throughout this section. The best time for seeding is during July, August or September. It should be sown at the rate of ten to twenty pounds to the acre. The sowing of Crimson Clover at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to get a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and specially prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it does start, and a good firm seed-bed is of prime importance to secure a good stand. When Crimson Clover is sown by itself, the best preparation is to prepare the land some time previous to the seeding, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and a good crop, no matter what the weather may be afterwards. Crimson Clover, in addition to its great value as a soil improver, makes a splendid winter cover, crop, excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, and is one of the earliest, best and most nutritious crops that can be put in for cutting for early green feed. Crimson Clover also makes a first-class hay crop, provided it is cut just as it is coming into bloom, before the seed forms. It can be used for any of these purposes, grazing, early green feed or hay, and even then the condition and productiveness of the land will be improved to a wonderful extent wherever it is grown.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—(*Trifolium Hybridum*).—Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay grazing. It is also harder, resisting extremes of heat and drouth and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red Clover. The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red Clover, does

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is ten to fifteen pounds. When sown in mixture with Red Clover, sow three pounds Alsike and eight pounds Red Clover per acre.



Japan Clover

JAPAN CLOVER (*Lepedeza Striata*).—One of the Most Valuable Grazing and Soil-Improving Crops for Poor Soils. Japan Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasture, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the hillsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. Japan Clover is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees, where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable. It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasture, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown.

WINTER, SAND OR HAIRY VETCH.—This is the real hardy, dependable Vetch that's perfectly safe to plant. It is a perfect success with growers in the Carolinas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana. It is valuable to the dairyman, the stock raiser, the poultry raiser, to the farmer whose hay will run short. This in com-

bination with rye, wheat or oats makes the finest winter pasture you can get in the South, and no place is too small to have at least a small patch of it.

RYE (Southern Grown).—It stools heavily, can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed. Cut and feed green, has made as much as ten tons of green food per acre in five months. Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia, and the North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and often runs along the ground. It is slow growing and not so good here. It is an entirely different type to our Southern Rye. Rye is extremely hardy and will grow on the poorest kind of land. It makes the finest kind of winter and spring pasture, and if sown early can be grazed until late fall. If cut when in bloom, or before fully headed out, it makes a fair quality of hay, and when used for grain, the straw is excellent for bedding purposes. It is not truly a soil improving crop, but makes a great deal of humus, and when turned under on the lands, will greatly help impoverished lands. It is sown from the middle of August until November and then again in the early spring. The main planting time is in the fall, however, as it is more valuable when sown early. It is a very hardy plant, withstanding all kinds of very cold weather without serious injury. The ground should be well prepared before you sow; plant early, thus giving the young plants plenty of time to get a good stand. Sowed both broadcast and in drills. The seed should be covered no more than two inches. For hogs, sow from September 10th to November 1st, together with crimson clover. Graze from December 1st to April 15th.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Makes splendid pasture for Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. This crop is very highly recommended for pasture for cattle, sheep or hogs, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasture within six or eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when six to eight pounds per acre should be used.

WINTER BARLEY.—In recent years there has been a great increase in barley planting, especially by poultry raisers, who want it for winter green feed and grazing. Compared with rye, the foliage is heavier and grows more rapidly, but requires heavier seeding per acre than rye.

SUDAN GRASS.—A new introduction from Egypt, yielding two or more heavy crops of hay each season. Sudan Grass was first introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture, and has been thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results throughout the Middle and Southern States. Farmers who have grown it claim that it will yield a larger tonnage of hay per acre than any other grass crop. It yields two or more cuttings each season, and recovers rapidly after cutting. It has created quite a sensation wherever it has been grown. It is a tall annual grass, growing, when sown in drills under favorable conditions, to a height of six to ten feet, or sown broadcast thickly, grows from three to five feet high. The stems are fine, the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly,

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as many as one hundred stalks coming from a single root. In general appearance, Sudan Grass is very much like Johnson Grass, but they are entirely distinct, for Sudan Grass lacks root stocks, and therefore never becomes troublesome as a weed. The stems are leafy, erect and seldom lodging. The grass cures easily, making hay of excellent quality, which is readily eaten by all kinds of live stock. It withstands drought remarkably well, and is of the greatest value for the semi-arid regions of the West and Southwest. It grows equally well, however, from Maryland, southward, and will easily yield two cuttings of hay in a season. It is considerably earlier than the earliest Amber Sorghum. It should not be sown before the ground and weather becomes warm; in this section not earlier than the first of May. Can be sown either in drills from eighteen inches to two feet apart, at the rate of five pounds per seed per acre and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of fifteen to twenty-five pounds per acre. The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cuttings are especially advisable where more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—Our seed the best that Kentucky produces—clean, pure, and of highest vitality. For spring planting sow in February and March. Seed crop this year rather short. Fancy, recleaned seed.

BERMUDA GRASS.—While looked upon by many as a pest, it is really one of our most valuable grass plants for the South and in the Lower South especially. Is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds of soil from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care. Seed should be sown at the rate of five or six pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when the ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from twenty to thirty days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of January from Australia, and no orders will be filled before that time.

RED TOP GRASS (Agrostis Vulgaris).—This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also fine Top Burden's Grass. It grows two or three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow. Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. Red Top and Timothy, being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. Sow two bushels per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay from six to ten pounds; if with other grasses for pasture, three to five pounds. It is an excellent pasturage grass and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

ENGLISH, OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Lolium Perenne.)—This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass, became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved, while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the past century, English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades, being easily affected by frost, becomes red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March, at the rate of three to four bushels of seed per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS (Dactylis Glomerata.)—This is one of the best grasses for pasture. It grows quickly. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow from one to one and one-half bushels per acre. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to season and treatment, yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enables it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during drouths that dry up other grasses, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS MIXTURE.—For the Central South this will make a permanent lawn that will be satisfactory. For Florida and the light sandy lands of the Gulf Coast section it will not last, neither will any other grass mixture. In that section it will last for one season, but will largely die out the first summer. On the clay and loamy lands further up this is an unexcelled lawn mixture. After thorough preparation, sow about three bushels of seed per acre in October or November.

JOHNSON GRASS.—While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is now coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants. In places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields there is no other grass makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just when seed heads begin to form, and furnishes about three cuttings per season. Sow one bushel per acre, either in fall or spring.

WHITE SEEDED CHICKEN CORN.—Chicken Corn is a variety of the sorghum family with extra large loose bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing the grains drop off in a scattering manner and the chickens gather it. If grown on a larger scale, the large, well-filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired. It is best to sow the seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart, leaving two or three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small patches only, it is best to plant near enough to the chicken houses so that they can range in the patch feeding on the seeds as they fall. Where large quantities are grown, heads should be cut and stored like Sorghum or Kaffir Corn for winter feeding. The large leafy stalks can also be cut as they make excellent hay or forage. Growing Chicken Corn will cut down the poultry raisers' feed bills heavily. It is the cheapest and best feed you can get.

SORGHUMS AND KAFFIR CORN

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.—This variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety of sorghum, and is the only kind that should be used for

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

making sorghum syrup. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip, we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use, but also for sale in our local markets. It is also excellently adapted for forage, making an excellent growth, and is more juicy and succulent than other kinds. Bushel price fluctuates.

EARLY IMPROVED AMBER SORGHUM.—More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup. Twelve and one-half pounds of seeds will plant one acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows three feet apart, six to ten seed, twelve to eighteen inches apart in the row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; one-half bushel per acre.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about ten days late than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

RED TOP OR SUMAC SORGHUM.—Stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go further in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about five tons per acre of forage. Seed roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, ninety to one hundred days; seven to ten feet high.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM OR MILLO MAIZE.—Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties, the stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drill four feet apart, eighteen to twenty inches in the drills. One peck per acre.

JAPANESE HONEY SORGHUM.—Known in some sections as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane, and sold under that name by various seedsmen. It makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Matures in one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five days. It sends up from two to four stalks which reach a height of eleven to fourteen feet. The seeds are plump, slightly larger than Sumac, and when hulls are removed seed appear to be of dull reddish brown color, and after threshing are almost totally enclosed in a bluntly pointed glistening red glume, heads long and medium loose. Yields as much as 400 or 500 gallons of the very best of syrup to the acre. The syrup is lighter in color and milder in taste than that of Sumac, Orange or Amber.

BROOM CORN.—There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce 500 hundredweight of brush and nearly forty bushels of seed. It is a very good crop for dry land farming. The straw sells as high as \$200.00 per ton. It has very little value for feed, as neither the stalks, blades or seed are good to feed any kind of stock. Broom Corn may be planted and cultivated the same as Sorghums. Care should be taken to prevent it getting mixed with feed crops. From four to eight quarts of seed plant an acre.

KAFFIR CORN.—Makes Larger Yields of Fodder Also Specially Valuable to Grow for Grain for Cattle and Poultry.—The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir Corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow-peas. Sown in this way the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from three-fourths to one bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

White Kaffir Corn.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. **Red Kaffir Corn.**—Very popular in some sections and probably a little harder than the White.

TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET.—Of all the millets this is the best. It makes good hay and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom. Recommended for this climate.

PEARL OR CAT-TAIL MILLET.—Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay, and is increasing in popularity all through the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three to four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow five pounds of seed per acre in drill three feet apart, or sown broadcast at the rate of twenty to thirty pounds per acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET.—This plant comes from Russia. This is the earliest known Millet. Should be sown early and continue sowing at intervals any time during the season when it will afford an abundance of green forage, as well as making a fine crop of hay. This Millet has been successfully grown from the Gulf of Mexico to Manitoba. Siberian Millet belongs to the family of Foxtail Millet. Many growers claim that it is from two to three weeks earlier than German Millet. Half bushel per acre.

HUNGARIAN MILLET.—This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large yielding crop as the German Millet. Hungarian Millet can be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre.

TEOSINTE.—A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.—We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so, to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

somewhat resembles Indian Corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very quickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills three and one-half to four feet apart.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

Velvet Beans

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

AT TIME OF PRINTING CATALOGUE, IT WAS TOO EARLY TO QUOTE PRICES ON VELVET BEANS. WRITE FOR PRICES.

Makes An Enormous Growth—The Cheapest and Best Soil Improvers

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth of vine, far greater, in fact, than any other known forage plant, in the same length of time; far surpassing the cow-pea in yield. Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows four to five feet apart, at the rate of about half a bushel per acre. As a soil improver, they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow-peas, and as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is one of the best crops that can be grown on light soils and in the long season of Alabama, Mississippi, the Gulf Coast and Florida. The crop should be allowed to grow until December or until killed by frost, after which it can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining on the ground is usually plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the condition and productivity of the soil.

BROWN FLORIDA OR SPECKLED VELVET BEANS.—The variety that is so generally grown in the South. Makes a very strong growth.

FAMOUS LYON VELVET BEAN.—A comparatively new Velvet Bean which is rapidly gaining ground on account of its many advantages over the above variety. It makes a very heavy growth of vine, has white flowers which appear in clusters, and nearly smooth pods with nearly white beans. It matures fully two weeks earlier than the other sort, and is more prolific and much more easily gathered when matured.

ONE HUNDRED DAY VELVET BEAN.—Similar to the Florida Speckled Bean, but matures earlier. Is very prolific and makes a heavy growth of vine. One of the very best beans for this section as it will mature here, which none of the other beans will do.

YOKAHOMA BEAN.—This is a wonder in its class, a leguminous plant carrying all the valuable qualities of the Velvet Bean, yet coming to full maturity in slightly less than four months, enabling it to be grown to maturity any place in the South where corn can be grown. The great value of the Velvet Bean has been fully recognized in all sections having long enough seasons to give it a chance to fully mature, but this was only in the lower half of the Cotton Belt and Florida. In the territory to the north of that the Velvet Bean was unprofitable most years. This new Yokahoma Bean solves all these shorter seasons problems. It carries all the valuable qualities of the Velvet and Lyon Beans, yet will grow to full maturity anywhere that any of the best main crop Southern varieties of field corn will mature. As a soil enricher, as a producer of both forage and beans, it is invaluable. Not as rank in growth of vine as the Velvet, but fully as prolific in production of beans, making a superb feed for both cattle and hogs. Seed stock of the Yokahoma Bean is still very limited and it cannot be offered except in limited quantities.

SOJA BEANS.—The King of Summer Forage Crops.—The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to Kaffir Corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sowed with cow peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJAS.—The largest growing and most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and further South.

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS.—It's amazing how few people actually know how valuable Chufas are as a crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the South, we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year. The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 15th and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Make rows two and one-half feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row and covering about two inches. Chufas require from one to one and one-half pecks per acre.

UPLAND RICE.—You can grow Rice on upland as well as the flooded lowlands, any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture making fair crops of it. Makes thirty to fifty bushels per acre.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimrough You Know
They Are Good

COW PEAS

Kimrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

It is safe to say that no one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the more extensive growing of the Cow Pea. This will supply the Southern markets with much of their hay, which is now shipped in from the North and West. It will tend to increase the production of live stock, which is very essential in securing the maximum returns of any system of agriculture; and it will go far toward keeping the soil in good shape and maintaining its productiveness. The Southern planters have realized that the Cow Pea is essential to successful agriculture, and more Cow Peas are planted every year by the farmers in the South. It is the greatest plant for all the Southern States for grain, hay, and to be used as a soil renovator. The Cow Pea is a wonderful gatherer of nitrogen, and as a means of adding humus to the soil is easily the superior of any nitrogen gathering legume. It is the staple forage crop for the South. It makes poor lands rich. Makes good land more productive. It may be sown in all fields of corn at the last plowing, when it will make a good crop of hay, and at the same time furnish plant food for the soil.

WHIPPOORWILL.—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. We recommend this where an early variety of good growth and height is desired.

NEW ERA.—An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature and remarkably prolific of peas. Rather small vine which cures easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary cow pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel to one acre will give ample seeding.

RED RIPPER.—Red seeded, a most desirable and productive variety. Makes short running vines and a fair yield of peas. One of the medium late varieties. Very popular in sections where it is known.

CLAY.—One of the medium late varieties of Cow Peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and considered a good variety for soil-improving.

MIXED.—Large quantities of Peas are mixed through handling and will not grade as straight varieties. Just as good for forage purposes and make fine pasture, as they mature at different times. Usually sell for less than the others.

BLACK.—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver and most valuable as a forage crop and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed.

WHITE SUGAR CROWDER.—Grows upright, bushy and under ordinary conditions needs no support. Very prolific. It is the earliest of all the vining varieties. Every farmer should plant this sort.

BROWN CROWDER PEA.—Very similar to the White Crowder. It is a very early pea and a very popular one with the market gardener.

UNKNOWN OR WONDERFUL.—A very vigorous grower. It is the largest growing and most vigorous of the Cow Peas. The seed is large in size and of a very light clay color.

SIX WEEKS PEA.—A medium sized white pea with black eye; finest of all peas for table use. Will mature in six weeks. The pea for the man with a small garden to use. Will make two crops a year.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—Canada Field Peas, sown early with oats, usually make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious spring forage crops that can be put in; but they should be sown early in February or not later than the middle of March, for best results. The earlier they are put in the better. Under favorable circumstances, Canada Field Peas will yield more nutritious forage to the acre than any similar crop that can be selected in the spring, and they make a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed on oat-pea hay. Sow in January, February or early in March at the rate of one bushel per acre, with one and a half bushels of rust-proof or spring oats.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, forty to sixty bushels per acre, and yields as high as one hundred and twenty-five bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is good food for horses and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower garden for ornament. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventive of malaria.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—This is the best variety for the South, where a forage and fattening crop is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 15th, and they will mature before frost. The tops give you hay and the nuts grain. In harvesting, the nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. The Spanish peanuts grow in close bush form, making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. Nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than others, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA PEANUTS.—This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding.

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

OATS

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

RED RUST-PROOF OATS.—The A. and M. College advises this oat. Ours are grown in Mississippi. Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, is very heavy and will not rust in this climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low or the season wet, this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

APPLER OATS.—A Splendid Southern Winter Rust-Proof Oat.—The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Georgia, who, by carefully growing and selection, bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. These oats have been grown in this section for several years and have stood the winter.

BURT OR NINETY-DAY OAT.—Largely planted as a fall oat in Florida, where it does well at that season, but not recommended except for spring planting in the central South. The Burt is a quick maturing oat but is, in our opinion, much inferior, as a yield of grain per acre. Recleaned and graded seed.

EARLY WINTER TURF OATS.—Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. One to one and a half bushels to the acre.

When You Order Your Seed from
Kimbrough You Know
They Are Good

Seed Wheat

Kimbrough's Seeds Are All Tested
and True to Name
and Quality

BEST TIME TO PLANT.—It is impossible in a general catalogue like this to give detailed instructions. The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in.

SOME POINTS ABOUT GROWING.—Most farmers who ever grow any wheat have their own ideas about rational methods of getting profitable yields, and it is hardly worth while to detail here any fixed rule to go by, but a few suggestions, drawn from practice and observation, might be of interest. The explanation for the small yield usually reported in the South can usually be traced to the deficiency in the soil of vegetable matter and the absence of sufficient nitrogen and phosphoric acid, more to this than to an improper method of land preparation, although the latter is highly important to get the full benefit of the plant food available. The Southern farmer has the ideal fertilizer for wheat in the common cow pea, and no fertilizer he can use is as economical. Besides the plant food stored up in the soil by turning under a heavy crop of pea vines, or through merely growing a crop where it is pastured or cut off, there is a great amount of vegetable matter put in the soil, which is greatly needed by the wheat plant. All wheat lands should be sown in cow peas. A good commercial fertilizer is 200 pounds 16 per cent. acid phosphate, 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 50 pounds muriate of potash, to be applied to each acre, more or less, as the soil would indicate. Two to four hundred pounds of pure raw bone meal to the acre gives remarkable results.

BLUE STEM OR PURPLE STRAW.—This is more largely planted in Mississippi than any other sort. The head is smooth, berry small, short, almost round, and very firm, and makes a fine turnout of excellent flour. It is a rust-proof sort, because, being extremely early to mature, it will always ripen before danger of rust. It will grow taller on poor soil than many other sorts and makes a splendid yield under proper conditions. Fairly good soil should yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Good soil, properly fertilized, and where the seasons are right, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre is possible.

EARLY RED MAY.—A smooth headed variety of long popularity in the South. The variety is early and prolific; the berries small, early, red and of excellent quality. It is very hardy, being very resistant to disease and the sudden changes peculiar to the South. It ripens almost at the same time as the blue stem and is consequently a rust-proof sort.

FULCASTER.—This cross-bred wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster, is a valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind.

FULTZ.—An excellent smooth headed sort, producing a good size grain; very prolific and exceedingly hardy. It is a standard sort over a great section of the North and is largely grown in wheat sections of the South.

**YOU CAN FIND AT OUR STORE A COMPLETE LINE OF FLOWER POTS OF ALL SIZES
ALSO FERN BASKETS AND MOSS**

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

You Can Now Buy Original Luther Burbank Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Trees in Meridian



You now have the opportunity of diverting the great Burbank genius right into your own garden. You can now buy the results of his years of creative effort at prices that are **positively** no higher in price than seeds of inferior quality. No other store in Meridian can sell you Luther Burbank Seeds, as through special effort and at a great expense, we have secured exclusive agency for this vicinity.

The Burbank Early Tomato ripens weeks ahead of the ordinary type and is enormously productive and resists diseases.

The Burbank Early Sweet Corn, Mr. Burbank says, is the earliest corn that he knows of in the world that obtains a good marketable size.

The Burbank Assortment of Seeds is very complete and includes all flower or vegetable seeds you may desire. You will find the finest and most improved types of your old favorites, besides beautiful new creations by the world's greatest horticulturists.

The Burbank Dollar Garden is Burbank's own selection of his flower seeds and contains twelve beautiful varieties, some that are absolutely new. Separately this collection would cost \$1.80. There is ample seed for a garden of unusual character and beauty.

We can also supply all of **Burbank's Nursery Productions**, such as his wonderful plum trees, which the world is familiar with in both the old and new varieties; the new thornless blackberry, which is a bush without a trace of a thorn and wonderfully productive.

The Corona Rose is a semi-climber and a very beauty; in fact, it is Mr. Burbank's favorite rose, as it graces his home veranda. We can also supply you with all of the old favorites, as well as new varieties of rose bushes.

The securing of this agency is but another indication of the progressive policies of this store. We give the unusual at all times.

KIMBROUGH'S HIGH-GRADE FLOWER SEEDS

The soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the seed either broadcast or in rows and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray; do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

H. A.—Hardy Annuals.

T. A.—Tender Annuals.

H. B.—Hardy Biennials.

H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals. H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials.

H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials. T. P.—Tender Perennials.

T. B.—Tender Biennials.

H. P.—Hardy Perennials.

ABUTILON.—(Bell Flower or Flowering Maple.)—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T. P. Height 2 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

ACROCLINIUM.—Everlasting; with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H. A. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 10c.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot plants in winter. H. A. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c.

ALONSOA GRANDIFLORA.—(Mask Flower). A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H. H. A. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 15c.

ALYSSUM.—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom through the summer; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

Sweet.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c.

Saxatile.—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H. P. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

Little Dorrit.—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer until fall. Pkt., 7c, ¼-oz., 20c.

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 20c., oz., 30c.

ANTIRRHINUM.—(Snap Dragon).—The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will withstand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Germany who makes a specialty of antirrhinums. Antirrhinum, finest mixed, Pkt., 5c.



Sweet Alyssum, Little Gem

ASTERS

The Aster, in its many varieties, is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but also one of the most satisfactory for the home garden. The plants are usually of vigorous growth and so hardy that they endure a slight frost without serious injury. By planting the different strains and at different times, one may have a constant succession of bloom from the last of July until the middle of October without the aid of a greenhouse or even a hotbed.

Seed may be sown outdoors as early in spring as the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming may be started indoors, or in a cold frame and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. If conditions are favorable, they will usually do well in any well-prepared garden soil, but a strong loam that has been well fertilized the previous year is preferable. In planting, cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The rows for most of the varieties should be about one and one-half feet apart. When about one to two inches high, thin to sixteen inches apart in the row. It is desirable to change the location as often as practicable.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

Insects, such as the red spider, may be kept at bay by frequently spraying with clear water, or for insects that eat the foliage, add one-fourth teaspoonful of Paris Green to ten gallons of water. Sprinkle with tobacco water or dust to keep off the plant louse. We offer choice seed that has been grown for us from the best types by the most skillful cultivators in America and Europe and which is more certain to give good results than most of that on the market.

EXTRA EARLY HOHENZOLLERN.—Plants of medium size and branching habit, about eighteen inches high, extremely early and producing abundantly on long stem blooms of large size, often four inches in diameter. The petals are long and recurved, of open Comet type and unusually graceful in their seemingly careless arrangement. These asters have the desirable combination of extreme earliness, large size and splendid cutting qualities. Known also as Express Comet.

White.—The largest early white aster. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.50.

The Bride.—A distinctive bluish white. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.50.

Rose.—The earliest red aster. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.50.

Dark Blue.—The earliest large deep blue. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.50.

Mixed.—The four varieties above. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.50.

Hohenzollern Silver Lilac.—A charmingly delicate shade; a little later than the extra early Hohenzollern. Pkt., 10c; Oz., \$1.50.

GIANT COMET.—In this class of asters the petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Plants branching about two feet high, more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet; flowers large and equal in form. A desirable class coming into bloom rather late. Known also as Ostrich Plume. Giant White; Pkt., 15c; Oz., \$1.50; Giant Mixed; Pkt., 15c; Oz., \$1.50.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING.—A class of very strong growing asters usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems full petalled, exceptionally large, double blossoms of fine form. Plants distinctly branching, about two feet high. For many years this class with us has been almost entirely free from the aster blight. Pkt., 5c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET ASTER.—Very Early. Of rare beauty, dwarf, and branching in habit, with large flowers of various colors. Its chief merit is its earliness—three weeks ahead of other asters. The flowers are of good size, double and are borne on long stems. Pkt., 5c.

SUPERB ASTER MIXTURE.—We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt., 10c; ½-oz., 30c; ¼-oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.

GERMAN QUILLED OR CHINA ASTER.—General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 25c; Oz., 45c.

BALSAM (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H. H. A. Double Perfection White, Pkt., 10c; ¼-oz., 20c; oz., 60c. Double Mixed Colors, Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

BALSAM APPLE.—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H. H. A. Height 15 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BALSAM PEAR.—Climber; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit; when kept in whiskey or alcohol makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H. H. A. Height 15 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

BEGONIA.—Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P. Vernon.—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt., 10c.

CANDYTUFT OR IBERIS.—A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be forked in spring. When well up thin out to four or five inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

Candytuft, Pure White.—The common White Candytuft. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

Candytuft, Empress.—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Candytuft, Dark Crimson.—Darkest shade of crimson. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft, Mixed.—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.—Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants one and two feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed.—Grow one and one-half to two feet in height. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf, Mixed.—Grow about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS.—Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds.

Canterbury Bells.—Single, blue and white mixed, Pkt., 5c.

Canterbury Bells.—Double Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CENTAUREA (Corn Flower or Bachelor's Button).—This favorite old-time flower is also known as Ragged Sailor, Blue Bottle, etc. It is a free flowering bloomer, very showy, growing from two to three feet high, and are largely used for cut flowers. It grows in any soil and almost equals the aster in popularity. H. A.

Cyanus Kaiser Wilhelm.—Rich, deep blue; 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 20c.

Cyanus Single Mixed.—Contains all the popular colors. 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c; ½-Oz., 10c.

Cyanus Double Mixed.—A much better strain than the above. Bunch this with Sweet Peas and it makes a pretty combination. Pkt., 10c; ½-Oz., 25c.

Moschata or Sweet Sultan.—A beautiful new variety, similar to Marguerite, producing freely large, graceful fragrant flowers on long stems; height about 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

CARNATIONS.—Carnations are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colors. They are indispensable, both for greenhouse culture in winter and for the garden in summer. The Marguerite and Chabaud's type are the best for summer flowering.

Chabaud's Ever-Blooming Mixed.—Resembles the Marguerite Carnation, but is perpetual growing or perennial. Exquisite colors, large flowers. Pkt., 20c.

Giant Flowering Marguerite Malmaison.—The flowers of this wonderful strain often measure three inches across, and are usually as double as double can be. The variety of color includes white, blush, deep pink, salmon, carmine, scarlet, dark crimson, maroon and many beautifully variegated flowers. Most of them have beautifully fringed petals and are delightfully fragrant. One great merit of these Carnations is that they commence to flower in about twelve weeks' time from seed. Seed sown in the spring will produce luxuriant plants that will be continually full of bloom from August until killed by severe frosts, or seeds may be sown during the summer for the winter-flowering plants. Pkt., 15c.

Marguerite White.—A beautiful snow white. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite Pink.—Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite Red.—Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite Yellow.—Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite Mixed.—These beautiful carnations succeed in any good situation. Exquisite in color, showing beautiful shades in red, pink, white, variegated, etc. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 50c.

President McKinley.—This valuable new Chabaud carnation is of a strikingly bright scarlet color and strongly scented. Fully equal in beauty to the perpetual Carnations and Picotees. It surpasses them in making an early show of flowers. Pkt., 15c.

Finest Double Mixed.—Many colors; saved from the most perfect flowers. About one foot. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS.—One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt., 5c; ½-Oz., 30c.

CLEMATIS.—Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful vari-colored flowers. Soak for twenty-four hours before sowing.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt., 10c.

Flammula.—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt., 5c.

Paniculata.—Grows twenty to twenty-five feet a season; covered with a dense sheet of bloom; lasts for years. Pkt., 10c.

COBEA SCANDEMS.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, twenty to thirty feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly and transplant in May. H. H. P. Pkt., 5c; ¼-oz., 15c.

COCKSCOMB.—Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

Celosia or Plumbed Varieties.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ½-oz., 20c.

COSMOS.—Very effective for autumn flowering in broad masses or backgrounds. A hardy and rapid growing annual, forming bush-like plants with feathery green foliage, four to six feet high, covered with large flowers somewhat resembling the single dahlia. They are gracefully poised on long stems and very useful for decorative purposes. Sow outdoors early in spring in rather light soil, not too rich and preferably in a sunny situation. Cover the seed with one-fourth to one-half inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in rows, make the rows about two feet apart and when the young plants are well up thin from four to six inches apart in the row.

Hybrida Giant White.—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c.

Hybrida, Giant Pink.—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c.

Hybrida, Giant Mixed.—Flowers white and in shades of pink, rose and maroon. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c.

EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS.—These early flowering strains are about four feet high and bloom profusely four to six weeks earlier than the giant sorts. The flowers are of good size, well adapted to southern latitudes.

Early Flowering Dawn.—Flowers white. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 40c.

Early Flowering Mixed.—Includes white, bright red and rose colored flowers. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

CANNA.—Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance, very desirable for groups and in masses. Plants branching from the roots, with very large, broad leaves, producing clusters of large flowers of varied and brilliant colors from August until cut down by frost. Sow seed indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ. Cover with one-half inch of fine soil. Keep the soil moist and the temperature averaging 60 degrees F. Transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over, preferably in very rich soil, giving each plant two feet of room. Tender annual in the open ground, or tender perennial in the greenhouse.

Finest Large Flowering Mixed.—Plants comparatively dwarf, about three feet high. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 30c.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM (Alpine Violet).—A greenhouse plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture. It should not be missing in any collection of greenhouse plants. Sow in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in greenhouse or a room near the window and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Pkt., 25c.

CYPRESS VINE.—A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height fifteen feet. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA.—If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of blooms throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

Double Mixed Colors.—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering show and fancy varieties. Pkt., 5c; ¼-Oz., 25c.

Single Mixed Colors.—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. Pkt., 5c; ¼-Oz., 15c.

SHASTA DAISY.—Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers four inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt., 10c; ½-Oz., 40c.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

DAISES.—Plants of Double Daisy will bloom the first summer and will continue to bloom for years if given slight protection during winter. They are not very particular as to soil. H. F.

Double Snowball.—White. Pkt., 10c.

Double Rose Longfellow.—Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks).—In this large and greatly varied genus are some of the most beautiful and best-loved flowers, unsurpassable for color and fragrance.

Snowdrift.—Our new Snowdrift may be classed the Ideal Dianthus. Its robust and freely branching plants throw up a multitude of strikingly large flowers, three to four inches across, very double and with finely lacinated petals of the purest white. Pkt, 10c.

Heddeburgh, Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.

Hedd, Double "Fireball."—Brilliant scarlet, very compact and floriferous. Pkt., 10c.

Hedd, Double Diadematus (Diadem Pink).—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

Hedd, Double Atropurpurea.—Crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Hedd, Lacinatus, Double Mixed.—Exquisite. Pkt., 10c.

Hedd, Lacinatus, Single Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; ½-Oz., 25c.

Chinensis, China or Indian Pinks.—One of the most beautiful and satisfactory summer flowering annuals; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; ½-Oz., 15c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).—Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second years' growth are used. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia).—Grows eight feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds on long, graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Pkt., 25c.

GERANIUMS.—These grow readily from seed and produce blooming plants the first summer. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching them develop from seed, and there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable in that way. G. P.

Zonale.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Apple-Scented.—Pkt., 25c.

GLOXINIA.—Gloxinias are most charming greenhouse plants of dwarf habit. Their flowers are produced in greatest profusion and of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, many of which are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Flowers of extraordinary large dimensions, measuring from four and half to five inches across. One foot. G. P.

Giant Hybrids.—Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur).—Quick growing, very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up to ten or twelve inches apart. They make a pleasing display and are very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed.—Of rather dwarf growth, ten to eleven inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. Pkt., 5c.

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed.—Grows two feet in height. The tall, rock-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Pkt., 5c.

USEFUL GOURDS.—Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-b., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Japanese Nest-Egg.—These resemble hen's eggs in color, form and size. They make the very best nest eggs.

Sugar Trough.—Useful for many household purposes.

The Dipper.—Long fruits, straight or slightly crooked.

Hercules' Club.—Ornamental as well as useful.

Pear-Shaped.—Striped yellow and green.

Mixed.—All the above and other varieties mixed.

Orange.—The size and shape of an orange.

Apple-Shaped.—Beautifully striped.

HELIOTROPE.—Few know how easily Heliotrope can be grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed or pot culture. T. P. Height two feet.

Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt., 10c. ¼-Oz., 50c.

White.—Spotless white. Pkt., 10c; ¼-Oz., 50c.

HYACINTH BEAN (Dolichos Lablab).—A fine climber with clusters of purple or white flowers followed by ornamental seeds pods. Tender annual, from ten to fifteen feet high.

Alba.—White. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

Mixed.—The above mixed. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

Purpurea.—Purple. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c.

DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.—Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds and when six to eight inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them one and a half to two feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location or where plenty of water can be given. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

KENILWORTH IVY.—A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt., 5c.

LANтана.—Hybrida. Of tall and slender growth, they will be found a great improvement upon the newer sort, and a splendid acquisition to our list of window and garden flowers. A plant suitable for outdoor use in summer and for house culture. Flowers verberna-like in many colors. G. P. Pkt., 5c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella).—A curious plant about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and single flowers. Pkt., 5c.

MARIGOLD.—Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers until frost. The African is the best for large beds or mixed borders; the French are dwarfer and best for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants. For earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost.

Miniature Marigold.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only four to six inches high, six inches across covered with perfectly double variegated flowers, each petal marked with a dark blotch. Pkt., 10c.

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

French Mixed.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c.

African Mixed.—All of the best and newest varieties. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU (Four O'Clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H. A. Height two feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory).—Grows thirty to forty feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers four to six inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for twenty-four hours and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist will start in about two weeks. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 50c.

MIGNONETTE.—A universal favorite on account of its sweet and delicate fragrance. Grows very rapidly in early spring and late fall.

New Hybrids.—Large flowering, fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus).—Climbing plants; unequalled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals attaining a height of 30 to 50 ft. Pkt., 5c.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.—The flowers of these morning glories are double the size of the ordinary morning glory. Pkt., 5c.

KIMBROUGH'S SPECIAL MIXED NASTURTIIUMS

These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up, thin out the tall sorts six inches apart, and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had.

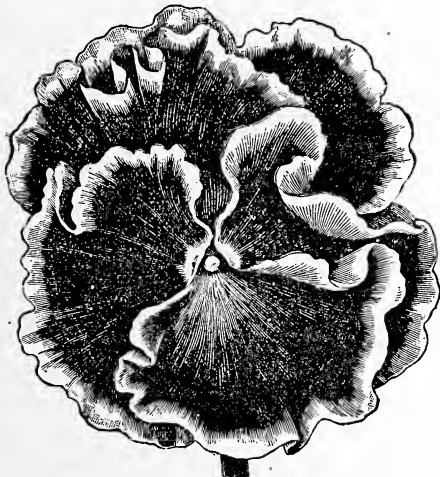
Special Mixture (Dwarfs).—This superb mixture will give a larger variety of colors in even proportions than any other Nasturtium mixture, for it is put up by ourselves from named sorts, and contains many of the new varieties, and is the richest and most varied combination of colors ever offered. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c.

Choice Mixed Dwarf.—A very good general purpose mixture. Includes a great variety of best colors. Very fine. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

Special Tall Mixture.—This mixture contains all the choicest colors of the tall Nasturtiums, the rich, velvety varieties, and the new hybrids of Madame Gunther. The flowers are much larger than the old-fashioned kind, and their color combinations are simply superb. These climbing Nasturtiums are admirably adapted to covering verandas, trellises and tree trunks, and are useful and handsome as cut flowers for bouquets, vases, buttonholes, etc. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., \$1.00.

Choice Mixed Tall.—This contains a very good mixture of all colors known among Nasturtiums and cannot fail to please. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 25c; 1-lb., 75c.

OXALIS.—Small, free flowering plants, suitable for rock work or borders. Brightly colored clover-like leaves, thickly starred with small bright flowers. Many bright colors. Oxalis, Mixed, including shades of pink and yellow. Pkt., 5c.



Masterpiece Pansy

PETUNIA.—For outdoor decoration or house culture, few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early, and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place.

Double Mixed, Large Flowering.—Flowers twice the size of the ordinary strain, and the most beautiful colors. Produces a larger per cent of double than most strains. Pkt., 15c.

Single Large Flowering.—Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowering, Fringed.—Pkt., 15c.

Petunia, Fine Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

SUPERB MIXED PANSIES.—Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest Pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest type. Pkt., 5c.

TRIMARDEAU GIANT.—The blossoms are simply enormous, perfect in form and run through all the varieties of colors, from the lightest shade to the darkest purple. Marked with three large blotches. Pkt., 25c.

MASTERPIECE.—This strain comes nearer to the Double Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. Pkt., 15c.

DOUBLE CHINESE PINKS.—Flowers large and double. This beautiful variety does well anywhere. Pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA.—Sow early, in warm, light soil, and thin plants to four inches. Pkt., 5c.

Portulaca Single.—Mixed.

Portulaca, Large Flowered.

PRIMULA.—Beautiful low-growing spring-flowing plants, for borders or pot culture. Pkt., 25c.

Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Splendid mixed.

Primula Vulgaris (English Primrose).—The old faithful yellow Primrose.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

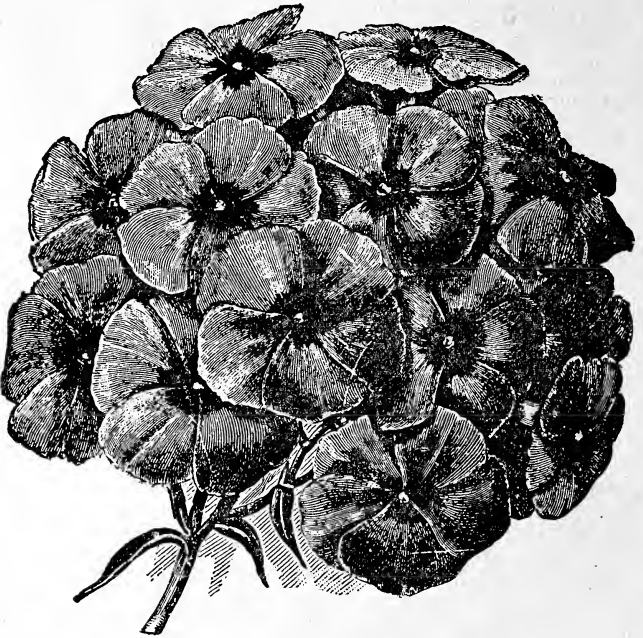
Phlox, Finest Mixed.—All shades and colors. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 50c.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed.—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 75c.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed.—Small plants growing six inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Pkt., 10c; ¼-Oz., 50c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS OR SCARLET SAGE.—Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer till frost. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny windows and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM.—Well-known, beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June. Pkt., 5c.



Large Flowering Phlox

POPPIES

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to ten inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development.

Shirley Poppies (Single).—A very beautiful selection of *Ranunculus*-flowered Poppy. The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to crimson, whilst edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days. October till March. Pkt., 5c.

Single Poppies.—The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white. Pkt., 5c.

Double Carnation Flowered.—Large, showy flowers. Two feet. H. A. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS.—Large flowering. Ten weeks.

GIANT SWEET PEAS

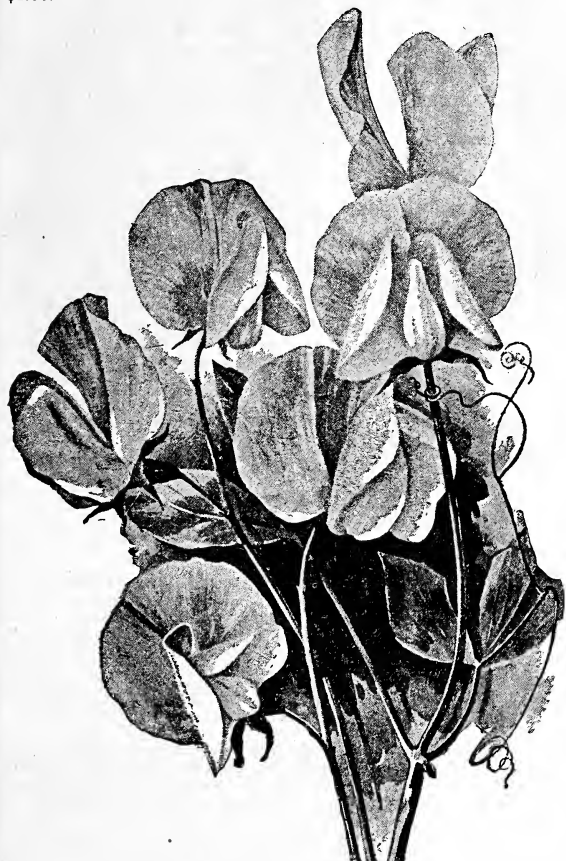
AN OUNCE WILL PLANT TWENTY-FIVE FEET OF ROW

Out of more than two hundred varieties of Sweet Peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.

CULTURE.—Some time before planting, dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seed) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

KIMBROUGH'S SPECIAL MIXTURE.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other Sweet Pea mixture can surpass Kimbrough's Special Mixture. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 25c; 1-lb., \$1.00.



Kimbrough's Special Sweet Pea Mixture.

Double Mixed Zinnia.—A fine mixture of the best tall Zinnias. All colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c; ½-Oz., 20c; Oz., 40c.

SPENCER VARIETIES.

Asta Ohn.—Lavender tinted with mauve.
Florence Morse Spencer.—Delicate pink.
George Herbert.—Rosy magenta, shading to carmine.
Helen Lewis.—Orange, shading to buff.
John Ingman.—Rosy magenta.
Le Marquis Spencer.—Violet, shading to navy blue.
Mont Blanc.—Pure white.
Mrs. Rootzahn.—Apricot, shading to pink.
Othello Spencer.—Deep maroon.
Primrose Spencer.—True primrose.
White Spencer.—Pure white.
White Wonder.
 For illustration, see page 51.
 Pkt., 5c; Oz., 15c; ¼-lb., 50c.

VERBENA.—Mammoth Verbena.—Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed.

Mammoth White.—Large. Very fine.
Scarlet.—Very brilliant.
Striped Varieties.
Blue Varieties.
Red Varieties.
Defiance.—Very brilliant scarlet. Very fine bedding variety.
Fine Mixed.—All colors.
 Pkt., 5c.

VINCA ROSEA AND ALBA (Red and White Periwinkle).—Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIA

Giant Zinnia.—This is without doubt the largest and finest thus far produced. It is a cross between the *Elegans Pumila*, fl. pl., and the *Elegans Gradiflora Robusta* varieties. The flowers measure from tip to tip fully six and one-half inches; half early; semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors. Pkt., 15c.

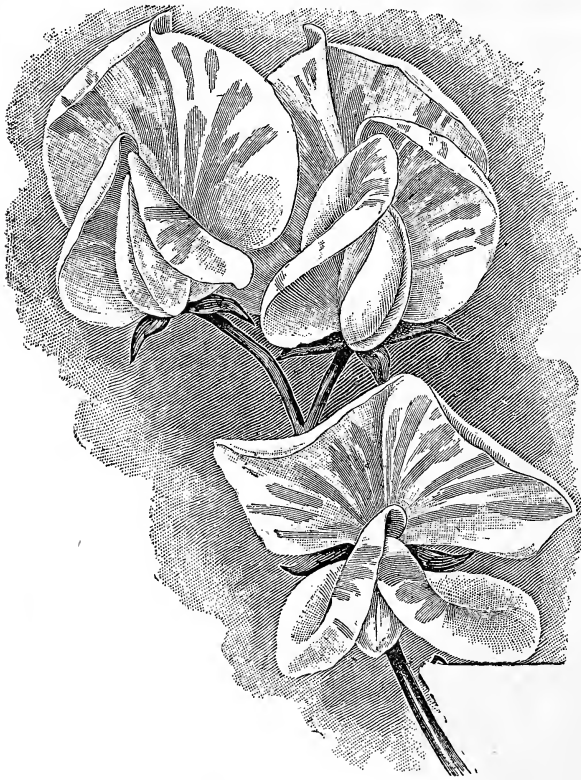
For illustration, see page 52.

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Fall Planting

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS GRANDIFLORA.—They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies, or any other Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

RISING SUN NARCISSUS.—This is a yellow Narcissus, exactly like the Giant White, except the flowers are a rich yellow instead of white and a little later in blooming than the Giant Whites. Excellent for growing in water and rocks, and when grown this way will bloom in from eight to ten weeks from the time they are planted. Plant six or eight bulbs in a china or glass bowl and give the same treatment as Giant Whites. Our stock of these is limited, so we advise our customers to order early. Large bulbs, each 6c; doz., 60c; 100, \$3.50.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED



Spencer Sweet Peas
(For description, see page 50.)

NARCISSUS OR DAFFODILS.—

Single Narcissus

Emperor.—Rich yellow.
Empress.—Trumpet yellow.
Golden Spur.—Rich yellow.
Trumpet Major.
Von Sion.
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye).
Poeticus Ornatus.
5c each; 50c per dozen.

Double Narcissus

Alba Plena Odorata.—Pure white.
Incomparabilis.—(Butter and Eggs).
Orange Phoenix.—(Eggs and Bacon).
Sulphur or Silver Phoenix.
Von Sion.—Selected bulbs.
Von Sion.—Monster bulbs, double nosed.
5c each, per dozen, 50c.

JONQUILS

Can be forced in the house or grown in the open ground for early flowering; sweet scented.

Single Sweet Scented.—3 for 5c; dozen, 15c; \$1.00 per hundred.

Campernelle, Scented.—3 for 5c; dozen, 15c; \$1.00 per hundred.

Double, Scented.—5c each; dozen 35c; \$2.50 per hundred.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.—This variety of Polyanthus Narcissus is the Sacred Lily, or Joss Flower, of the Chinese. The flowers are produced very freely, and are clear white with yellow cups, flowering in water and gravel in three to five weeks from the time of planting, 10c each; three for 25c; dozen, 90c.

CROCUS.—One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about two inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect they should be planted in little groups of three or four bulbs of different colors together. The effect in the spring is beautiful, and the Crocus will be through flowering before it is necessary to cut the grass with the lawn-mower. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds, between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs two inches deep and two or three inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.

Blue and Purple.
Striped and Variegated.
White.
Cloth of Gold.

Yellow.
Yellow Mammoth.
Mixed, All Colors.
15c a dozen; 90c per 100.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.—One of the most charming bulbs known for winter flowering and cut flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas, if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold frame, a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best.

Monster Bulbs.—Three for 10c; dozen, 25c; 100, \$2.00.

Large Bulbs.—Three for 5c; dozen, 15c; 100, \$1.00.

LILIUM CANDIDUM (Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lily).—An old favorite garden lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. Mammoth Bulbs 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100; Large Bulbs, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, add 35c per dozen for postage.

AGENTS FOR "PLANET JR." FIELD AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS—WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

HYACINTHS

CULTURE IN POTS.—Use any good rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant, use a four or five-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not

be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

For Bedding or Forcing

These bulbs have been specially selected in Holland for us and are equally suited for either bedding or forcing. They are all named varieties, will all throw large, uniform spikes of flowers and cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

DUTCH HYACINTHS.—The Dutch Hyacinths are very popular and in early spring a bed of them presents a showy and beautiful sight long before other flowers appear. For pot culture (single bulbs in a four-inch pot) they are superb and last two or three weeks. You will make no mistake, if you are a lover of flowers, in planting a few Dutch Hyacinths this fall.

SINGLE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. Pure white, rose, pink, light blue, dark blue, dark red and yellow. Each, 5c; dozen, 60c; \$4.00 per 100 by express.

DOUBLE DUTCH HYACINTHS.—First size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. Pure white, rose, pink, light blue, dark blue, dark red and yellow. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.75.

WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS.—Very popular owing to their delicacy and fragrance. Easily grown indoors in pots or planted in the open ground. Bulbs of largest size, strong and healthy. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.75 per 100.



Giant Sinnia

(For description, see page 50.)

TULIPS—The Most Gorgeous and Showy of Early Spring Flowers

Tulips for Cut Flowers.—Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no outdoors flowers in bloom. Our collection embraces the best sorts.

Culture in Pots.—For this purpose always select named sorts, and we suggest that the bulbs be all of one variety in the same pot. Put three in a five-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with the surface of the soil. Water thoroughly and then give same treatment as hyacinths in pots. The Duc Van Thol varieties are the earliest to flower in pots.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs three to four inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from four to six inches each way. Treat the bed

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

same as outdoor culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well.

PARROT OR DRAGON TULIPS.—Parrot Tulips should be more largely grown. Their odd colors and fantastic shades make them ready sellers. All our bulbs are "flowered" bulbs. Insist on this when you buy.

Superfine Mixed Parrot Tulips.—Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; 100, \$3.00.

DARWIN TULIPS.—Darwin Tulips are among the most varied and beautiful of all the late Tulips. Flowers are large and borne upon tall, erect stems. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

Clara Butt.—Beautiful soft rosy pink. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

Margaret (Gretchen).—Beautiful globular flower, outside blush, inside soft blush rose. Each 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

Pride of Haarlem.—Rose, with blue base; flowers of great size and fine form. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

White Queen (or La Candeaur).—White, passing to pink. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c; \$3.00 per 100.

IRIS (Fleur de Lis.)—Fine, free-blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

English (Iris Anglica).—Large handsome flowers, with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height 18 to 20 inches. Mixed colors, two for 5c; dozen, 25c; 100, \$1.50. Add 5c per dozen if by mail.

Spanish (Iris Hispanica).—A beautiful small variety, often called the Orchid Iris, from its delicately formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots and outside. Colors, violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Mixed varieties, 3 for 5c; dozen, 15c; 100, \$1.00.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers, of pure chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a 7 or 8-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin-grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results.

Extra Selected Pips.—10c each; three for 25c; \$1.00 per dozen.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

GRIT.—We have large, medium and fine grit to be used according to size of chickens. You cannot have success without giving your chickens Grit. 5 lbs., 10c; 100 lbs., \$2.00.



GROUND OYSTER SHELL.—Both large and fine. 11½c per lb.; \$1.00 per 100 lbs.



GROUND CHARCOAL.—All chickens require Charcoal and cannot keep well and healthy without it. 5c per lb.; 50 lbs., \$2.00.



LEG BANDS.—For both chickens and pigeons. Our bands are double clinch bands and cannot come off. 15c per dozen.

IT STICKS—IT STAYS—IT STIMULATES—IT SAVES WHAT?—WHY?



Reg. U. S. Pat. OFF.
Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

MANUFACTURED BY
DANFORTH CHEMICAL CO.
LEOMINSTER, MASS.

“Bug Death”

The insecticide which kills most bugs and worms that eat the leaves of plants, trees and vines; protects from injury by the flea beetle; is especially valuable for potato, tomato, squash and cucumber vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, strawberry plants, etc.; helps to ward off Blight, commonly known as Rust, on these vegetables and berries. It saves beets from wormy leaves, celery from rust, asparagus from injury, cabbages and cauliflowers from destruction.

BUG DEATH is a fine powder, which may be safely used on all plants, trees and vines, as *it contains no Paris Green or Arsenic in any form.*

In careful tests with Irish Potatoes, those on which BUG DEATH was applied yielded 67 5-9 bushels more per acre than those treated with Paris Green. At an average price of 50c per bushel, this means \$33.78 more for one acre; \$67.55 more for two acres; \$168.90 for five acres; \$337.80 for ten acres, etc. Considering a proportionate average increase of profit on other vegetables, can you afford not to use BUG DEATH?

To apply BUG DEATH in dry form, use THE DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER for small gardens; the ACRE-AN-HOUR SIFTER for one or two acres; the DIAMOND SLOT BUG DEATH DUSTER for large areas, two-row hand power, four-row horse-power. Ask us for information.



BUG DEATH IS PACKED AND SOLD AS FOLLOWS:

By PARCEL POST, PREPAID.
1st and 2nd Zone 3rd Zone 4th Zone

	1st and 2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone
1-lb. Round Carton (with sifter top)...	\$.15	\$.21	\$.23
3-lb. Carton . . . . .	.35	.43	.47
5-lb. Carton . . . . .	.50	.60	.66
12½-lb. Wooden Box	1.00	1.19	1.34
100-lb. Keg	7.50		1.63
Dickey Duster . . . . .	.25	.30	.31
Acre-An-Hour Sifter . . . . .	.75	.81	.83
			.86

Your Postmaster or Rural Delivery Carrier will advise you the zone you are in from Meridian

Full directions for using, both dry and in water, on each package. Give this preparation a trial and be convinced of its merits.

IT STICKS; IT STAYS; KILLS BUGS AND PAYS

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

**For Clover
Alfalfa
Cow Peas
Soy Beans**

The Standard Inoculation
FARMOGERM
High-Bred Nitrogen Gathering Bacteria.
(TRADE MARK)

**For Vetch
Peas, Beans
Sweet Peas
All Legumes**

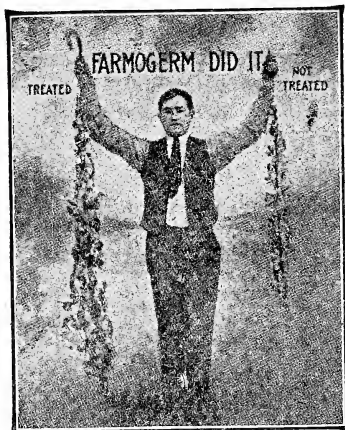
INOCULATION OF LEGUME SEEDS WITH FARMOGERM

IS a simple process, no fuss, no bother. Just moisten the seed with *Farmogerm*, pure cultures, allow them to dry and plant. Seeds for twenty acres can be treated in a few minutes, and the results will surprise you. In order to obtain the maximum yield, legumes (or pod bearing) crops, seeds must be supplied with Nitrogen-Gathering Bacteria. *Farmogerm* supplies these Bacteria, guaranteed alive and efficient, and shipped in a form to be conveniently applied to the seeds. Their use will increase the yield of the crop, and make it richer in protein or feeding value. Your stock will relish Farmogerm Legume Fodder.

WHAT FARMOGERM WILL DO

Unless the soil is very acid or wet, *Farmogerm* will:

1. Increase the yield and quality of legume crops, giving quicker growth and earlier maturity.
2. Increase the food value of legumes.
3. Makes legumes grow in new localities where they cannot otherwise be grown successfully.
4. Supply nitrates to other crops growing with the inoculated legume crop.
5. Enrich the soil for future crops, thereby increasing the permanent value of the farm. Better crops—better soil—less fertilizer—less labor.



of nitrates per acre. This means that your most expensive commercial fertilizer is absolutely unnecessary when you plant legumes, perfectly inoculated, sown and planted in properly prepared land.

You Can Raise Alfalfa on Your Farm With the Alfalfa Triplets—Good Seed, Well-Prepared Seed Bed, Alfalfa, Bacteria

Get the first from us. You have the second on your farm—for the third, *Farmogerm*.

We can supply that, too. It pays to sow alfalfa if you do it right. Three to five cuttings of the finest hay per acre, making three to six tons per acre each year for from six to ten years without replanting—but you cannot do it unless you supply the bacteria. Alfalfa will not grow without it. Don't try to transfer soil. It costs too much—and you are sure to transfer weed seeds and crop diseases as well as alfalfa bacteria. Be on the safe side. Use *Farmogerm*. The cost is trifling and the results are sure.

PEAS, BEANS, SWEET PEAS

Yield earlier, longer and better when treated with *Farmogerm*. *Farmogerm* is endorsed by Farmers, Federal and State Agricultural Departments and private estates. It is delivered to you in bottles, ready for use. You can inoculate the seed for ten acres in ten minutes.

COST OF FARMOGERM: One Acre, \$2.00; One-Fourth Acre, 50c; One-Eighth Acre, 25c
Half Garden Size Prepared for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas Only.

ASK FOR PRICES OF SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

Take Your Fertilizer From the Air—Don't Buy Expensive Nitrates

"Farmogerm"

HIGH-BRED, NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA WILL HELP YOU TO DO IT

Inoculate the seeds of all your legumes with *Farmogerm*, pure cultures of nitrogen-gathering bacteria (in the bottle with the glass tube) and double your yield. At the same time you will add nitrogen to your soil. Specific cultures for each legume—Peas, Beans, Clover, Alfalfa, Peanuts, Vetch, Soy Beans, Cow Peas.

Be Sure to State Each Crop to Be Inoculated, As Each Crop Requires Its Own Bacteria

Ask for a Copy of the **LEGUME GROWER**—A Handsome Magazine—

HAMMOND'S S·L·U·G S·H·O·T



Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

Is An Insecticide for the Destruction of Potato Bugs and Certain Worms or Caterpillars Upon Melons, Egg, Cucumber, Tobacco and Cabbage Plants, Tomatoes, Currants, Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants

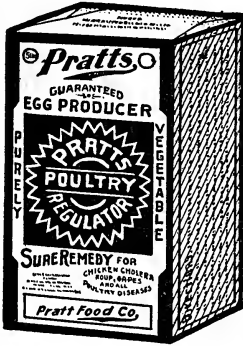
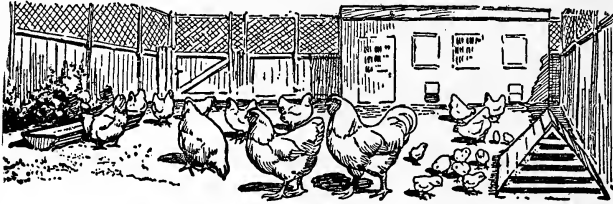
Directions for Use.

Used from Ocean to Ocean across the Continent. A light, composite, fine powder, containing POISON, easily applied to plants by duster, bellows, or in water by spraying. Thoroughly reliable in killing Currant Worms, larva of Potato Beetle, Potato Bug, Cabbage Worms, Chicken Lice, Slugs, Sow Bugs.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, Beacon, New York.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED

PRATT FOODS



Healthy Birds and Lots of Eggs, the Two Big Things
in Poultry Raising Are Made Certain by Giving

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

100-lb. bags, \$9.00; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50; 12-lb., pails, \$1.25
Packages, 50c and 25c

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere. When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas, insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

When Baby Chicks Come, Keep Them Healthy and Growing
and Bring Even the Weak Ones
Along by Feeding

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

14 lbs. for \$1.00; Packages, 50c and 25c

A largely pre-digested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.





Pratt's Roup Remedy **DON'T LET ROUP CUT YOUR PROFITS**

Tablets or Powder, \$1.00, 50c, 25c.

The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerous contagious disease is **Pratt's Roup Remedy**.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces the fever allays inflammation. The safe remedy, for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

There is a Pratt Remedy for Nearly Every Curable Poultry and Stock Disease. Guaranteed to Satisfy or Your Money Back

To Protect Your Chicks from White Diarrhoea, the Most Destructive of All Chick Diseases, It Is Only Necessary to Give

Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy

50c and 25c

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.



More Work Out of Your Horses, More Milk From Your Cows, Fatter Hogs—These Are a Few of the Benefits Which Come from Using

Pratt's Animal Regulator

Costs Less Than a Cent a Day Per Horse or Cow

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold on a guarantee that it will satisfy you or money back. 25-lb. pails, \$3.00, are popular with our customers. Packages, \$1.00, 50c and 25c. Get prices on 50-lb. and 100 lb. sacks.

Get Rid of Lice on Your Poultry, in Nests, Dustpans, Incubators and Elsewhere In a Day's Time By Using

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer

50c and 25c

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice, and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

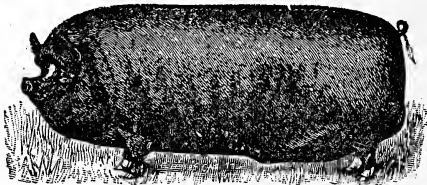


DR. WILSON'S REMEDY FOR SO-CALLED HOG CHOLERA

CLEANSES AND TONES
THE WHOLE
SYSTEM

MONEY REFUNDED IF IT
DON'T DO AS WE
CLAIM

Will Reach and
Destroy Any
Kind of Worm in
Any Part of
the Body



Absolutely
Guaranteed As a
Preventive
and
Tonic

WHAT T. J. RILEY, OF MOBILE, SAYS:

RIVERSIDE DUROC HOG FARM

T. J. RILEY, Proprietor

Mobile, Ala., December 14, 1915.

Mr. E. P. Wilson, Gull Point, Fla.

Dear Sir:—After having used two gallons of your Dr. Wilson's Remedy for So-Called Hog Cholera, I can truthfully say the same was used with wonderful effect, both as to worms and tonic.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. RILEY.

The Price of the Remedy is: Gallons, \$2.00; Half-Gallons, \$1.25; Quarts, 75c

WE ARE NOW CARRYING IN STOCK SOME OF THE

**"Planet Jr." Garden Hand Plows and
Hoes**
If You See One of These You Are Sure to Buy For the Gardener and Trucker There is Nothing Better

CALL AT OUR STORE AND SEE THEM

PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

No. 19—Price, \$3.50

Weight, 21 lbs.

EQUIPMENT.—One two-inch cultivating tooth, one four-inch cultivating tooth, one five-inch sweep, one ten-inch sweep, one plow.

No. 19.—This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The high wheel makes easy running; the standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable malleable piece carries all the steels that go with the machine. The cultivating blades do deep work and mark out rows for onion sets, plants, etc. The sweeps are fine for level work, the 5-inch for 8-inch rows; the 10-inch for 12-inch rows. For wide rows go twice to the row as needed. The plow marks out furrows, covers them, and plows to or from different crops. The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools makes the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made, and quickly adjusted. The height of the handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.

ASK FOR PRICES ON SEED NOT QUOTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

PLANET JR. COMBINED DRILL SEEDER AND WHEEL HOE

No. 31—Price, Complete, \$7.00

Packed weight, 30 lbs.

EQUIPMENT.—One large garden plow, one five-inch sweep, one ten-inch sweep, one two-inch cultivator tooth, one five-tooth prong hoe.

No. 32—As a Drill Seeder Only, \$5.00.

Packed weight, 22 lbs.

No. 33—As a Wheel Hoe Only, \$3.00

Packed weight, 24 lbs.

No. 31 PLANET JR. is a new combined tool of great value to thousands of gardeners who have never felt able to own either a seed drill or a wheel hoe. It is thoroughly well-made and offered at a price that makes it pay the smallest gardener. It will sow even a small packet of any garden seed any thickness desired with the greatest precision from one-fourth to two inches deep in a narrow row. The index is most simple, easily set for every kind of seed. The flow of seed is stopped simply by raising the handles, and the tool may be thrown in or out of gear in a moment. The bottom of the hopper is open to full view. Seeds difficult to sow, like salsify, parsley, beets and lettuce, or radishes, beans, peas, turnips, cucumbers, carrots, pickles, spinach, celery, cantaloupes, etc., are handled perfectly. It holds one quart.

The seed drill attachment may be removed in a moment and be replaced as quickly by a tool standard to which are fitted all the various cultivating attachments.

The large garden plow is constantly useful from spring to fall. After the ground is prepared, run out furrows for fertilizers, manure and large seeds such as peas, beans, and potatoes, and then cover them with it. As the crops grow throw light furrows away from the row and then back again a few days later.

Use the cultivator steel to open narrow furrows; also useful for setting out plants. Use the five-tooth prong hoe for both deep and shallow work.

The sweeps, of two widths, come into use during the whole season. The whole combination will delight the suburbanite or equally the growing boy who knows that a certain amount of garden work is to be part of his service. Women, younger or older, will find in this tool a light running wheel hoe that will save them hard work and help much to supply the table with fine vegetables.

PLANET JR. PLAIN CULTIVATOR

No. 101—Price with Wheel, \$5.50

Packed weight, 55 lbs.

EQUIPMENT.—Five 3 x 8-inch cultivator steels, lever expander.

No. 101—Price Less Wheel, \$4.75

Weight, 47 lbs.

This machine is the "latest word" in design. The lever, instead of standing perpendicular, slants backward between the handles, free from danger of being bent or broken, and prevents injury to crops under cultivation. While the design is one of simplicity, it is very strong and most accurate in its work, and the tool has so few parts that there is no danger of it ever getting out of order.

QUANTITIES OF SEED REQUIRED

KIND OF SEED	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER BUSHEL	KIND OF SEED	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER BUSHEL
Alfalfa, broadcast . . .	18- 22	60	Millet, Common, for		
Alfalfa, drilled	15- 20	60	seed	25	50
Barley	95-110	48	Millet, German, for		
Beans, in hills	20- 35	60	seed	25	50
Blue Grass, Kentucky . .	35- 40	14	Millet, German, for		
Blue Grass, Canada . .	35- 40	14	hay	40	50
Brome Grass alone for			Millet, Siberian, for		
hay	18- 20	14	hay	40	50
Brome Grass alone for			Millet, Siberian, for		
pasture	20- 25	14	seed	25	50
Broom Corn	36	48	Millet, Japanese	15	35
Broom Corn, for seed . .	12	48	Oat Grass, Tall	30	14
Buckwheat	60- 70	52	Oats	70-100	32
Clover, Alsike, alone for			Orchard Grass	25- 35	14
forage	8- 15	60	Pasture Mixture	40- 42	
Clover, Alsike, on wheat			Rape, in drills	2- 4	50
or rye in spring	4- 6	60	Rape, broadcast	4- 8	50
Clover, Mammoth	12- 15	60	Red Top, solid seed	14- 18	
Clover, Red, alone for			Red Top, in chaff	30- 40	14
forage	16	60	Rye, early	55- 65	56
Clover, Red, on small			Rye, late	75-200	56
grain in spring	8- 14	60	Rye, forage	175-200	56
Clover, Sweet, hulled . .	20- 30	60	Rye Grass, Italian	40- 50	24
Clover, Sweet, unhulled .	30- 40	33	Rye Grass, Perennial . .	40- 50	24
Clover, White	10- 12	60	Sheep's Fescue	35- 45	14
Clover Burr, in the burr	20- 50	10	Sorghum, Forage, broad		
Corn	10- 12	56	cast	75-100	50
Corn, for silage	30- 35	56	Sorghum, for feed or		
Cow Peas, broadcast . . .	80-120	60	syrup	2- 5	50
Cow Peas, drilled	45- 60	60	Soy Beans, drills	30- 40	60
Crimson Clover	12- 15	60	Soy Beans, broadcast . .	60- 80	60
Canada Field Peas,			Sweet Corn, in drills		
broadcast	150-160	60	for fodder	75	46
Canada Field Peas,			Sweet Corn, broadcast . .	150	46
with Oats	90-100	60	Timothy	15- 25	45
Flax, for fibre	75-100	56	Timothy and Clover:		
Flax, for seed	35- 45	56	Timothy	10	
Grass for lawns	42- 70	14	Clover	4	
Hungarian Millet, for			Vetch, Hairy, drilled		
hay	40	48	(plus one bushel		
Hungarian Millet, for			small grain)	60	60
seed	25	58	Vetch, Hairy, broadcast		
Kaffir, drills	3- 6	56	(plus one bushel		
Kaffir, for fodder	10- 12	56	small grain)	80	60
Lespedeza	25- 50	25	Vetch, Spring (plus one		
Meadow Fescue	15- 20	24	bushel small grain)	80	60
Millet, Common, for			Wheat	90-120	60
hay	40	50			

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES OF SEED





STEECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.